The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6024. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Fort Montrouge Fired by German Shells.

Another French Account of the Battle Near Vendome.

Bismarck's Explanation of the Sinking of the Colliers.

He Offers Regrets, and Indemnity for the Ships.

The Act a Necessity to Avert Great Danger.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Progress of the Bombardment at Paris—The Quarters Within Montrouge Burned.

VERSAILLES, Monday Night, Jan. 9.—Last night the fire from our batteries south of Paris was increased. The buildings inside Fort Montrouge were burning all night. Today there is a dense fog, and the bombardment is not so heavy. The return fire from the French garrison is weak. The Germans lost on Sunday twenty-five men.

Operations in the North and East—Germans Massing Near Bapaume—The Siege of Langres Raised—Gen. Werder Reinforced.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Lille says the Germans are massing their forces south of Bapaume.

The French sharpshooters successfully engaged a body of Uhlans, near Lille, today, and captured forty-three prisoners.

The Prussians have raised the siege of Langres.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Gen. VON WERDER has been heavily reinforced.

The Prussians in the Department of Yonne are concentrating at Joigny on the Paris and Lyons Railway, and reinforcements have arrived there from Germany.

The fighting, when Danjoutin was carried by storm, is described as desperate on both sides, and the German loss was heavy.

The Battle near Vendome—Additional Details—The Movement on Le Mans.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 9.—Details of the fighting on Friday near Vendome have been received. It appears that at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day the Germans attacked the French under Gen. CARTEN, occupying the district of Saint Cyr, Ville Porcher and Ville Thauve. The enemy were at first successful, and drove the French back to Neuville. Gen. CARTEN then brought up his supports, and after sharp fighting recaptured all the positions previously taken by the Germans, and repulsed the enemy beyond Sartne Roumaine, which place the French re-entered at nightfall. The German loss was considerable, while that of the French was trifling.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The column advancing on Le Mans reached St. Calais yesterday, meeting with slight resistance.

Count Bismarck's Explanation of the Collier Seizure—Regrets and Indemnity Offered.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Count BERNSTOFF, the Prussian Minister, has received the following telegram from Count BISMARCK:

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8, 1871.

The report of the German commander at Rouen respecting the sinking of the English colliers has not arrived, but the facts are known. Tell Lord GRANVILLE that we sincerely regret that our troops, to avert imminent danger, were obliged to seize the British ships. We admit the claim for indemnity. If unjustifiable excesses were also committed, we regret them, and will call the guilty to account. BISMARCK.

Further explanations represent that the vessels were seized for fear the French would use them to land troops.

The German Loan—French Finances in a Bad Way—Proposed Exchange of Wounded.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The second installment of the German loan has been taken up by contractors at an advance.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—*La Patrie* says the financial is worse than the military situation, and proposes a return to *assignâts*.

Col. PRATT, director of the Anglo-American ambulance at Orleans, has gone to Bordeaux to negotiate the exchange of wounded prisoners, of whom there are now large numbers on both sides.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Generous Offer to the Pope—Ministerial Appointment in England—The Wurtemberg Cabinet—The German Elections.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Right Hon. WILLIAM MONSELL, member of Parliament for Limerick County, has offered the Pope a residence on his estate in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department.

STUTTGARDT, Jan. 9.—Count VON TAUBE has resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is succeeded by Herr VON WAECHTER.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The writs for the election of members of the North-German Parliament will be issued during the present month.

ALASKA.

Rescue of a Steamer from a Dangerous Shoal by the Company of a Revenue Cutter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—A private letter from Capt. SELDEN, of the United States revenue cutter *Reliance*, dated Sitka, Dec. 2, mentions that he and a crew of eight men were instrumental in rescuing a steamer from shipwreck, on the morning of Nov. 29, that had got aground in Peril Straits, one of the most dangerous places on the coast of Alaska. The Indians brought the news of the disaster to Sitka, and Capt. SELDEN, knowing if he took the *Reliance* to the rescue it would result in her certain loss, concluded to go in a small boat, and reached the steamer, which was aground fifty miles from Sitka, after great difficulty, and after passing through a fearful storm. The name of the steamer is not given.

A British Ship Ashore at Hyannis—The Crew Badly Frozen.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The British bark *Sarah N. Smith*, sixty-four days from Liverpool, for Boston, is stranded in Shovelful Shoal, and is in a very exposed position. The vessel is leaking and the crew badly frozen. The steamer *Island Home* has left Hyannis with three lighters to discharge cargo, and it is expected after taking out 500 tons she will be towed off. She has an assorted cargo of merchandise to WARREN & Co. and others of this city.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A Steamer Burned at Mobile—Several Stores and other Buildings Destroyed in Madison, Ind.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 10.—The steamer *Francis*, of the Morgan line, caught fire at about 11 o'clock this morning, while men were at work in the wood-bunk. The fire is still raging, and her fate is uncertain. The freight, &c., will be saved in a damaged condition. The vessel is valued at $75,000, and is not insured.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 9.—The largest fire that has occurred in this city for years broke out last night, about 12 o'clock, in Fitch's Block, on Maine and Cross streets, completely destroying the stores of J. P. DELPH, merchant tailor; T. S. JONES, jewelry; the *Free Press* printing office; G. B. MELLEN'S queensware-store, and A. B. SMITH'S boot and shoe store, and damaging to considerable extent the stocks of A. ORR, clothier; B. LEWIS & Co., iron merchants; HARRINGTON & KARBLY, law office; Jerenath's Block and the lard-oil factory of S. B. SERING. The Madison *Courier* represents the loss at from $30,000 to $40,000, which is partially covered by insurance in home and foreign companies.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Firing of a Coolie Ship—537 Human Beings Abandoned to their Fate—425 of them Burned—Rescue of 112.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A letter dated Batavia, Nov. 16, received in this city, states that the Italian ship *Uncowa*, from Macao, for Callao, with coolies, was set on fire when near Neptune Island and abandoned by the Captain and crew, who were saved by a San Salvador ship. One hundred and twelve of the coolies were picked up by the ship *Juan Pore*. The remainder of the coolies, 425 in number, perished in the flames.

The Albany Bridge Express Robbery—Arrest of a Suspected Man—Halpin's Condition.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—ARTHUR X. BREED, who was brought here from Syracuse on suspicion of being the express robber, was confronted with the young man who sold the pistol, but he failed to identify him as the purchaser. HALPIN, the messenger, was in such condition this afternoon that the physicians refused to allow BREED to be brought into his presence. BREED is still in custody, but he is believed to be innocent.

The constable arrested BREED in Syracuse. At the preliminary examination today the officer stated, in the course of his testimony, that he asked BREED where he was on Saturday, and he answered, "I was in Fulton, Oswego County." He also said he could prove where he was on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, and the Constable went with him to find the friend by whom he expected to prove it. That person was found, but he said he did not see BREED on Saturday, that he did not see him on Sunday morning at BOG'S hotel, Utica. At the time of this conversation the Constable informed BREED that the shooting did not take place on Saturday night; that it occurred on Friday night, and he replied that he came up from New-York on Friday night. The constable then continued his statement, in substance as follows:

"I then searched him, (BREED,) and found a new revolver (which, in my opinion, had never been fired) and the money of which I have spoken. I then asked him where he got the money, and he replied, "I borrowed it of a friend. He afterward told me that he sold a $2,000 dollar bond to CHARLES BLAIR, a broker, of Syracuse, for $600. I then asked him where he got the bond, and he said he bought it in New-York, but would not tell from whom." BREED says he is an insurance agent, doing business in Fulton, Oswego County. He appears to be perfectly confident that HALPINE, the express messenger, who was shot in his car, while attending to his duties, will not identify him as the assassin and robber. HALPINE'S condition has changed for the worse today.

Col. Campbell's Answer to Gen. Schenck's Notice of Contest.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Col. CAMPBELL'S answer to Gen. SCHENCK'S notice of contest is published today. It declares that SCHENCK was a non-resident of Ohio; sets up a decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, relative to the vote of soldiers of the National Soldiers' Home; that non-residents voted for the contestant; that the votes offered for CAMPBELL were refused, and besides makes charges of informalities and errors in various places in the district.

Weather Report on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At 7 P. M., barometer, 23 51, being a change since last report of plus .02; thermometer, 2° above zero; relative humidity, .48; wind, west; velocity of wind, thirty miles per hour. Weather remarkably fine.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Jan. 10, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.25	46	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.36	20	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Boston	30.20	19	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.97	31	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.36	45	..	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	28.96	44	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.73	46	S.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.06	48	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.97	39	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.84	38	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Key West	30.21	64	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lake City	30.31	46	..	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.66	43	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.29	52	..	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.13	51	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.21	57	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.25	24	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.56	35	N. W	Brisk.	Fair.
Oswego	30.08	18	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.31	30	S. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.12	29	S.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.09	25	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.38	48	..	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.81	53	S.	Very gentle	Fair.
St. Paul	29.81	25	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.91	39	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.21	26	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N.C.	30.35	40	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Norfolk, Va.	30.31	31	S.	....	L. rain.
M. Washington	28.87	4	N. W	Brisk.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

OBITUARY.

Nathan Hale, Boston.

NATHAN HALE, eldest son of the late Hon. NATHAN HALE, died in Boston on Monday night, after a month's illness. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and afterward, almost to his last hour, pursued, as a journalist, correspondent, and in other ways, a purely literary life. Quite recently he was professor of rhetoric in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He was a brother of Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, the renowned Boston clergyman, philanthropist, writer, editor, and Hon. CHARLES HALE, Ex United States Consul to Egypt, who is now on his return home from Europe.

Ex-Postmaster Kelly.

The death of Ex-Postmaster JAMES KELLY occurred yesterday, about 5 o'clock P. M. He was seized with a paralytic attack on Thursday evening, since which time he remained unconscious. He was a prominent Republican, and was appointed Postmaster of this City by President LINCOLN, holding the position until the administration of President JOHNSON, when he resigned and gave place to his assistant, Mr. TAYLOR, who had the position until the appointment of Postmaster JONES.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL AT BOSTON OF THE STEAM-SHIP SIBERIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Siberia*, which left Liverpool on Dec. 27, and Queenstown on Dec. 28, reached Boston yesterday. Her mails, delivered in this City last evening, supply tidings later by two days than those at hand by the *Algeria*, on Friday.

THE LATE MR. WALTER.

Story of a Lamentable Accident—The Death of the Eldest Son of the Proprietor of the London Times.

From the London Times, Dec. 26.

An accident occurred on Saturday afternoon last at Bearwood, Berkshire, the seat of Mr. WALTER, M. P., which caused the loss of a very valuable life. There is a fine lake in front of the house, extending over many acres, and in parts of considerable depth. It affords in Winter a splendid skating field, and it had been completely frozen over by the severe weather of last week. The family were assembled in the house to spend Christmas together, and in the afternoon a large party were enjoying themselves on the ice. Mr. JOHN WALTER, the eldest son, who had just returned from a lengthened tour, was skating with his brothers, Mr. ARTHUR WALTER and Mr. HENRY WALTER. Another brother, Mr. THOMAS WALTER, was pushing his cousin RICHARD before him on a chair. Mr. WALTER himself, with some of his younger children, was upon another portion of the lake. On a sudden an alarm was raised, and on looking round nothing could be seen of Mr. THOMAS WALTER and his cousin but their heads. They had fallen into the water at one of the deepest parts of the lake, where the waterfowl had kept the water open as long as possible, and where the ice consequently was weakest. Mr. JOHN WALTER and his two brothers skated as rapidly as possible to the spot and found Mr. THOMAS WALTER clinging to the broken ice with one hand, and supporting his cousin with his disengaged arm.

Mr. JOHN WALTER instantly threw himself on his face upon the ice, and stretched out his arm, but he had scarcely reached his brother's hand when the ice gave way beneath him, and he, too, was immersed. On seeing this, Mr. HENRY WALTER promptly followed his brother's example, and stretched himself along the ice to rescue his two brothers and his cousin. But, just as his elder brother had grasped his hand, the ice gave way under him also, and four of them were thus in the water together. Both Mr. JOHN WALTER and his brother HENRY were excellent swimmers, and had perfect confidence in themselves; but their position was evidently perilous. Meanwhile, Mr. ARTHUR WALTER, with great presence of mind, had skated as fast as he could toward the home farm, calling out as he went, for assistance and for a rope. Happily his cries were heard, and a rope was at hand. It was soon brought to the spot, but too late to save a very precious life. Mr. JOHN WALTER had disappeared. His brothers said he sank almost immediately after Mr. HENRY WALTER'S effort had failed. It is evident that he had suffered one of those seizures by which the strongest and most experienced swimmers are from time to time overpowered. Such seizures are generally ascribed to cramp, but they are probably due to some sudden determination of the blood to the head, and in the present instance this was rendered the more probable by the extreme cold of the water. The other two brothers were much exhausted, and Mr. THOS. WALTER, who was the longest immersed, says he believes he was only kept from sinking by the sense that his cousin was depending on him. The rope, however, was in time to save the other lives which were thus imperiled. The weaker ice had been broken away, and it was possible to approach the edge of the water. Mr. THOMAS WALTER and his cousin were rescued by means of the rope, and Mr. HENRY WALTER was extricated by a boatman. Mr. JOHN WALTER seems never to have risen to the surface after he first disappeared, and his body was only recovered after four hours' search.

There are circumstances which render this calamity peculiarly startling and distressing. About a year and a half ago, after an honorable course at Eton and at Oxford, Mr. JOHN WALTER started on what is now the grand tour, to go round the world, and see all forms of human civilization. He went by the *Baltic* to St. Petersburg, and thence across Russia to the Caucasus, and thence to Constantinople and the Holy Land. He proceeded through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea to India, and saw the principal cities of our Eastern Empire. After visiting Australia he returned by China and Japan to the North American Continent, and traversed the United States from west to east. He was expected home some days before Christmas, and his friends had been joyfully awaiting his return. He reached home safely on Thursday evening, to the extreme delight of his family, and to the apparent fulfillment of their brightest hopes. Within forty-eight hours he has been snatched from them for ever on this side the grave. It is one of those dispensations of Providence of which we can see nothing but the mystery, and which it needs the strongest faith to support with resignation. For a private calamity, it is hard to conceive a greater. Mr. JOHN WALTER was twenty-five years of age. As we have said, he had passed an honorable as well as blameless career as a boy and as a student. His abilities were great, and his character was admirable. His rare natural goodness of disposition was enhanced and animated by a most profound and unaffected piety. To a vigorous frame he joined an active mind and a manly heart, and he was guided and sustained by firm religious principles. To these qualities he had just added the most instructive experience now open to a young man, and he had fully availed himself of its advantages. When he reached his home on Thursday his life was fraught with very high promise, not only to his family, but to a far wider circle, if not to the public at large, and its sudden eclipse is overwhelming to those by whom he was known and beloved.

It may seem a mockery to seek for any topic of consolation in the presence of such an irreparable sorrow. Yet, if it is strange and bitter that a young man should be spared through all the perils of extreme climates and dangerous voyages, and, at the very moment when he and his friends were most thankful for his safety, should die by a common accident within sight of his father's house, it is something that he should have returned to revive, before he departed, the remembrance of his virtues and his love, instead of passing out of sight in a foreign land. He lived long enough, at all events, to die for others, and his death binds him still more closely to his home and to those who are most afflicted by his loss.

THE ALABAMA.

An Appeal to the People of the United States.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 26.

The announcement, made apparently on authority, that the new American Minister will be instructed to reopen negotiations on the *Alabama* claims will be received in England with some surprise and more satisfaction. The controversy between the two countries is one *which Englishmen need not be ashamed to own that they heartily wish to see settled.* * * * Whatever may be said in occasional moments of irritation, the thought of war with the United States would affect Englishmen with feelings of far greater repugnance than the thought of war with any other Power. *It does not follow from this that such a war is impossible*, any more than it follows that family quarrels are impossible because good men regard them with exceptional dislike. But it does follow that Englishmen may honorably make, and will be disposed to make, greater efforts to avoid a war with America than they would be willing to make in any similar case. Nor is it only a matter of feeling with them. There need be no hesitation about admitting that *the prospect of such a war gives them great and just uneasiness.* They know of what vast efforts the United States are capable, and they know that in a struggle between them and Great Britain neither nation would be likely to give in so long as they had any power of continuing the fight. They know further, that in such a struggle England has nothing to gain but the preservation of her honor, and much to lose besides mere credit. *She is far more vulnerable than the United States.* Her territories are more scattered; her commerce is greater; she has not the same reserve of men who are soldiers by habit and instinct before they are made so by training; she has burdens of debt and pauperism which a new country is either free from or far more able to bear; she has relations with European Powers which may be complicated at any moment by the existence of an outstanding quarrel with America. It would be idle to deny or overlook this aspect of the *Alabama* question. If it is any satisfaction to the American people to know that *the present state of our relations with them is a cause of genuine anxiety in this country*, and that if the differences between us could once be reduced to a mere question of money we should be careless of any award that settled them, they may enjoy that satisfaction to the full. We hate the notion of a war with the United States; we know how serious a danger it might be to us; we know that the feelings now cherished toward us by the mass of the American people may easily be fanned into overt hostility; we desire to do anything we can in honor and fairness to lay those feelings to rest. Surely it will argue great mismanagement if, with this temper existing on our side, and with the real desire to be good friends with England which we believe to be largely felt in America existing on the other side, it should be found impossible to bring the differences between the two nations to a peaceful conclusion. The remainder of the article is occupied by the discussion of the accusations brought by America against England.

THE ICE CROP.

A Splendid Report from up the River—Extended Fields of Clear, Clean, Thick Ice—Large Gangs Busily Engaged in Harvesting It—Preparations for Night Work by Calcium Lights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

Never were the prospects better for a splendid crop of Hudson River ice than now, thanks to the continued cold, and the consequent impossibility of the steamboat Connecticut to run up and down through the ice fields, as she did last Winter, completely destroying the crop and preventing the cutting of ice. I am told that had she attempted the same thing again this Winter, she would have been mobbed. A minister of the Gospel, fully aware of the damage done by the steamer last Winter, remarked in my presence, last week, that "he would be pleased to see the Connecticut sink if she should leave Livoli dock for New-York before the ice crop is gathered." There is, however, no fear of her getting away now. The preventative consists of twelve inches of clear-water ice.

HARVESTING.

The ice men have already commenced to harvest the crop. At Castleton, just south of Albany, private individuals are hard at work filling small houses to their utmost capacity. Further down, at Stuyvesant, operations were begun on New-Year's Day. Fifty men are kept at work all the time. At Coyeman's 350 men are working like beavers. Down at New-Baltimore night and day gangs are at work. At Catskill operations were begun a week ago, and the glistning cakes are already piled high. The large houses on Roger's Island are about one-third full. Altogether, about 250 men are at work in the vicinity of Catskill. On Monday, at Hudson, labor was begun, and now large gangs of men are employed. Down the river, still further, at Germantown, the first "clip" is made today. Across the river, on the west shore, a force of 600 men are at work. Scores of horses and machinery are brought into play. At Tivoli private individuals are harvesting from the river. Four miles south of there, at Barrytown, 160 men are "snaking" in the ice in a lively manner. At Rhinebeck a force of 150 men will commence work today. Three miles south, at Staatsburg, work will be commenced to-morrow, and on Thursday or Friday of this week, work near Hyde Park and on the west shore, just north of Poughkeepsie, will begin. Thus, it will be seen, that everywhere on the Hudson, north of this place, the greatest activity prevails among the men generally.

QUALITY OF THE ICE.

To say that the ice is of a good quality, would not half convey the idea. It is the very best. We have had no rains to cause a freshet, consequently the water has not been "riley," and has at all times been free of sticks and refuse matter generally. Add to this the fact that there has been no snow of any consequence to "honey-comb" it, and you have the reasons for its present manificent condition. Every cake, as it is drawn from its watery bed, shows a thickness of from 9 to 12 inches, and is as transparent as glass; and as each is drawn up the rollers into the houses, it glistens like diamonds in the sunlight. You walk or skate over it before it is cut, and you observe with remarkable clearness the running tide beneath, and involuntarily hurry shoreward, for fear you are on a thin and dangerous spot. Yet it will bear up a horse without cracking. It is estimated that today upward of 2,000 men and 500 horses are at work harvesting, at an expense of about $6,000 per diem.

WORKING AT NIGHT.

As soon as the weather begins to moderate nearly all of the companies will commence working night gangs, when calcium lights will be brought into play, presenting to night passengers on the Hudson River Railroad a scene at once novel and peculiar. There was never a better season for gathering ice than now, and all the companies are improving the opportunity.

The Cold Weather—Ice in the Rivers—Adventurous Voyages of the Ferry-Boats.

It is so long since either the North or East Rivers have been completely frozen over that the possibility of such an event this Winter has hardly been thought of, and yet had the intense cold of the last three days continued uninterrupted we might have been able to travel across on foot today or to-morrow. But last evening the weather considerably moderated and threatened rain. The cold of the previous days was sufficient, however, to fill both rivers with large masses of floating ice and to greatly impede navigation by the ferry-boats. The est winds which have prevailed have drifted the ice on the East River to the Brooklyn shore, but the boats of the Fulton, Roosevelt and South Ferries are mostly new and strong, and they run pretty regularly without more than ten minutes' delay on any trip. The Williamsburg boats were delayed fifteen or twenty minutes on each trip. The Hamilton ferry-boats were also considerably delayed. The Hoboken ferry-boat *Hoboken*, after spending an hour in a vain struggle to reach Barclay-street, yesterday morning, was compelled to put back and land her passengers where she got them. Subsequently a second attempt was made, with better success, attained only after great struggling. Steam-tugs were then put on to break the ice and to keep the river comparatively clear. The Erie ferry-boats ran very regularly.

The bay was also blocked with ice, and the Staten Island ferry-boats were delayed half an hour on their morning trips. The thermometer on Monday night indicated 10° below zero. The following was the range yesterday: 6 A. M., 9°; 9 A. M., 20°; 12 M., 20°; 3 P. M., 18°; 6 P. M., 20°; 9 P. M., 24½°.

A NEW CHARITY BALL.

Brilliant Gathering of Notable People at the Academy—Ball in Aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum.

The experiment of a public ball was tried last evening in aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, and met with a success far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The simple word charity brought a more distinguished and select company to the shrine of Terpsichore within the walls of the Academy of Music, where the ball was held, than could have ever been induced to attend by the prospect of the mere pleasure of dancing. The brilliant assembly which thronged the floors was especially noticeable on account of the numerous prominent citizens who were included in it. The jostling and jamming, and other disagreeable features, which are usually witnessed at nearly all large public gatherings, did not form a part of this ball, which, if anything, was more refined than the regular Charity Ball. There were no formal decorations, but the handsome toilets which were worn, some of which were of surpassing richness, made the scene a most captivating one. Several high social families of this City were represented on the Floor Committee, whose members performed their duties in the most pleasant and acceptable style. The programme of dancing was arranged with the nicest taste, and gave general satisfaction. The ball commenced at 9 o'clock, and terminated at a seasonable hour. It would be invidious to make any particular selection of names from among the many notable persons who were present, but the following-named ladies and gentlemen may be mentioned as forming a portion of the brilliant concourse: Gen. George B. McClellan, A. T. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Charles O'Conor, Fletcher Harper, Judge Charles P. Daly, Col. E. A. Raymond, Lester Wallack, Mrs. Raymond *née* Macy, Mrs. Hegman, daughter of Senator Fenton; Col. Chickering, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Mrs. R. B. Connolly, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. Parke Godwin, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Mrs. S. H. Wales, Mrs. D. T. Blodgett, Mrs. Ralph Mead, Jr., Mr. Henry Clews.

The ball netted a fine sum, and its success was due in a large measure to Dr. F. SEEGER.

Commission of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Wednesday: 79, 2, 28, 24, 81, 54, 76, 82, 83, 84, 1, 16, 3, 57 and 60.

Supreme Court for the Fourth Department of New-York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 10.—In the Supreme Court for the Fourth Department of New-York, today, cases Nos. 40, 42 and 59 were argued; Nos. 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 50 were passed; Nos. 46 and 53 were submitted. The following is the calendar for to-morrow: 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61 and 62.

WASHINGTON.

San Domingo in Both Houses—Charges Against Mr. Brooks, of New-York—Seizure of a Fishing Vessel Near the Canada Coast—National Aid to the New-York Canals—Commission to Determine the Alabama Claims—Codification of the Postal Laws—McGarrahan's Claim.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The San Domingo resolutions, with Mr. AMBLER'S negative amendment, passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 121 to 63, only six Republicans voting in the negative, viz.: Messrs. BEATTY, BOYD, FINKELNBURG, HOAR, PETERS and WILLARD. Judge AMBLER'S amendment declaring that the resolutions should not be construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexation, a sort of skim-milk affair, since they might or might not be so construed, any resolutions to the contrary notwithstanding, was agreed to by yeas 108, nays 76. The yeas were forty-eight Republicans and sixty Democrats, while the nays were all Republicans. Then the Democrats turned round and voted against the resolutions. The opponents of annexation assert that this shows its strength in the House. However that may be, the votes and the consideration of the subject, as presented from time to time, show that it is steadily growing in popularity. If it had such a lobby and patronage interest behind it as was behind the Alaska business, annexation would go through without reference to a Commission. The Republicans who made speeches against the resolutions today were HOAR, WILLARD and ELA. FARNSWORTH was against the resolutions, without AMBLER'S amendment; FITCH, BINGHAM, POLAND and KELLOGG spoke for the resolutions; while Judge ORTH, who has managed the matter in the House, closed the debate in an eloquent speech of fifteen minutes. The most turbulent scene was during BUTLER'S speech. He arraigned the inconsistent position of the Democrats in opposing this measure, when annexation had been a cardinal idea of the Democratic Party, and enforced by it in the days of JEFFERSON, MONROE, JACKSON, POLK and JOHNSON. He said it was evident that the old Whigs, who were now managing the Democratic Party, did not know how to use the old tools. The Democracy withered under this roasting, and sought in vain to parry the force of BUTLER'S remarks by interruptions, to which BUTLER refused to submit. VOORHEES having caused to be read a dispatch from the Senate of Indiana requesting Indiana members to vote against annexation, BUTLER said the saddest thing he had heard for many a day was that that dispatch had been addressed by the Democratic Senate of Indiana to the honored Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. SUMNER, and he thought the Senator would blush when he discovered whose mouth-piece he was. Gen. SHANKS, of Indiana, said he should reply to the instructions by voting for the resolutions. The resolutions came back to the Senate, with the House amendment, at 3¼ o'clock. Mr. ORTH soon followed the resolutions and engaged in conversation with Mr. SCHURZ, and afterward with Mr. MORTON. When Mr. TRUMBULL had concluded his speech on the civil service, Mr. MORTON called up the resolutions from the table. Mr. SUMNER and Mr. THURMAN both submitted parliamentary inquiries, but learned from the Vice-President that there was nothing in the rules to prevent immediate action, if a majority so willed. Mr. MORTON submitted the necessary motion, and the resolutions were brought before the Senate by a vote of 26 to 16, on a division. Mr. MORTON then moved to concur with the House amendment. Mr. SUMNER then took the floor. He said he did not know as Senators were aware of the painful news since the last debate, showing why they should not proceed in this business of purchasing what he denominated a bloody lawsuit. He then read a translation of one of CABRAL'S proclamations, dated Nov. 15, and a letter from a New-York paper of the 5th inst., containing an account of how President GRANT'S Message was received in Hayti. The painful news did not seem to make anybody look grave. He then offered an amendment, and stated he had several more. Mr. POMEROY tried to get an arrangement made for a vote to-morrow, but objection was made. Mr. WILSON moved an adjournment, and a *viva voce* vote was taken, and it appeared not to prevail. Pending a call of the yeas and nays, a determination to sit it out tonight as on the first passage of the resolution was evinced. The minority did not relish this ordeal much, and agreed to let the vote be taken to-morrow at 4 o'clock. The Senate then adjourned. Eight hours of speeches are known to be ready, but the arrangement made will cut some of them off. It is not doubted that the amendment will be concurred in by the Senate. If Mr. SUMNER conducts himself to-morrow as on a former occasion, he will be roughly handled. The United States steamer *Tennessee* was today ordered to proceed from New-York to Norfolk and await orders. It is expected that within a week she will have taken on board the San Domingo Commission and have sailed for the West Indies. The last person named for a member of the Commission is Ex-Senator WADE, who happens to be in the city. HORACE GREELEY, Bishop AMES and CALEB CUSHING having already been named, it would seem that the Commission is about full.

A SERIO-COMIC SCENE.

A scene partaking of both a grave and ludicrous aspect occurred in the House this afternoon, when Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, rose, as he said, for the first time in his life, to refer to a personal attack in a newspaper. He then read from the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* of December last a series of charges characterizing him as a jobber, a corrupt politician and a dishonest man. He said he preferred, instead of going before a Democratic Court and a Democratic jury in New-York, to come before a Republican House for his vindication, if they thought worth while to take cognizance of it, but, before asking for a committee, he would send a paper to the Clerk's desk, showing what kind of a man his accuser was. The Clerk then read an affidavit made by HUGH J. HASTINGS in 1843, retracting in terms of the most abject humility and repentance a libel he had published against HENRY D. STONE, of Albany, at that time. This document is familiar to New-Yorkers, and therefore needs no special mention here. Messrs. DAWES, BANKS, and others offered resolutions expressing the confidence of the House in Mr. BROOKS' honesty, and that there was no occasion for an investigation, but much difference of opinion being manifested as to the terms of the resolution, Mr. BROOKS finally relieved the matter of all embarrassment by expressing his decided preference for a special committee of five, which was agreed to. So Mr. HASTINGS will have a chance to prove his allegations.

A BAD PROSPECT FOR ST. LOUIS.

It seems that the next National Democratic Convention is to be held at St. Louis. At least Mr. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, who is head of the Congress branch of the committee, said this afternoon, when Mr. WELLS, of St. Louis, was trying to substitute that city for Philadelphia as the place for holding the great centennial exposition, that this great distinction was going to befall St. Louis, and thought that ought to satisfy the measure of her ambition. Tammany Hall will take notice. But what will poor St. Louis do?

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

The House, today, passed the bill providing for a centennial exhibition of the industry of the nation at Philadelphia in 1876, to which all other nations are to be invited to contribute. The everlasting capital-moving maggot which pervades the minds of all those who live within a stone's throw of St. Louis induced the offering of an amendment substituting that city for Philadelphia, but which only received thirty-eight votes. The bill provides for the appointment by the President, on the nomination of the Governor of each State and Territory, of one Commissioner each from such State or Territory, who shall receive no compensation beyond their actual traveling expenses. The appointments are to be made within one year from the passage of the act. As soon as the Governor of Pennsylvania shall notify the President that that State has selected the grounds and buildings for such exhibition, the President shall give notice of the same by proclamation, and thereupon the Board of Commissioners shall convene and begin operations.

SEIZURE OF A FISHING VESSEL.

The latest developments regarding the fishery imbroglio with Canada, obtained from the official records of the State Department, relate to the seizure by the Dominion authorities of the schooner *Grenada*, of Provincetown, Mass., while she was seeking shelter from a storm in the harbor of Port Hood, Nova Scotia. The records embrace the affidavits of LYSANDER N. PAINE, in the employ of whose firm the schooner was at the time of the seizure, and JOHN DALEY, one of the crew, from which the following details are obtained: The schooner sailed from Boston on the 13th October last to go on a cod and herring fishing voyage in the waters near Bay Island. After sailing to the Gut of Canso, where she anchored and shipped two fishermen, she started to proceed on the voyage; but, as the weather threatened a storm, and it was blowing heavily, with wind south-east, went into Port Hood on the 25th of October, and anchored about 2 o'clock in the afternoon near the cutter *Ida F.*, Dominion, she being less than a quarter of a mile distant, where see remained from two to three hours, but did not even attempt communication with the shore. At the end of that time a boat from the cutter with Capt. TORREY of the Dominion Service and five of his men, boarded the schooner. Capt. TORREY asked the Master to show him the *Grenada's* papers. The Master did so, and then Capt. TORREY asked him where he was bound. The Master replied that he was bound on a cod and herring voyage to the Bay of Islands, whereupon Capt. TORREY said: "Your papers are not good. You have no clearance to the Bay of Islands." He then ordered the hatches to be taken off, went down into the hold and searched the vessel, came on deck and took REYNOLDS, the master of the *Grenada*, with him on board the cutter, was absent an hour and a half, and then, returning with an armed crew, took possession of the schooner by force, ordered the crew on board his cutter and took the schooner to Halifax. PAINE arrived at Halifax on the 3d of November, and found the papers of his schooner still in possession of Capt. TORREY, who, in reply to the question why he had made the seizure, said, "For having dutiable goods on board, and no papers of clearance." The agent of the Dominion authorities demanded of Mr. PAINE a deposit, which he made of $800 in gold, as security for the payment of whatever fine might be imposed, and she was released. PAINE says that the vessel had a complete set of American fishing papers. The case is now pending trial before the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Halifax, and the State Department will await the result before further action is taken.

AID TO THE NEW-YORK CANAL.

The House Committee on Commerce has authorized Mr. BENNETT to report to the House a substitute for the bill introduced by him last session, to secure aid from the Government for the enlargement of canals in New-York. As the bill virtually makes an appropriation, it must also gain the approval of the Committee on Appropriations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the Controller of the State of New-York, on the credit of the United States, four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of $8,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government, after ten years, and payable in coin at the end of fifty years. Before the bonds issue, necessary guarantees are required that the State shall, as soon as possible, enlarge a tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals to allow the passage of war vessels of twenty-five feet beam and 200 feet long, and merchant vessels of 600 tons. The bill further provides that war vessels and supplies shall be allowed to pass through the canal free of charge, and for the appointment by the President of three Commissioners to supervise the work.

ENVELOPE-MAKERS' PETITIONS.

The envelope-makers are after the Post-office Department for selling stamped envelopes at less than cost, and several petitions were presented in the Senate from them today.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM in the Senate, today, offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to determine the amount of the *Alabama* claims, with a view to carrying out the recommendation of the Message to purchase them from the individual owners.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a long and careful argument in favor of his Civil Service Reform bill today. Mr. MORTON took copious notes and will oppose the bill.

CODIFICATION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

The codification of Postal laws is undergoing an entire new revision, the Department first sought simply to get the existing laws put in a form to be intelligent to its officers. As much new legislation was introduced in the House, and the object sought is thus placed beyond attainment, the attempt will now be made to revise and perfect the whole postal code, with the possible exception of the portion relating to the franking privilege. The changes will, if possible, be fully decided at the next meeting of the Senate Committee on Post-offices.

APPOINTMENT IN THE LAND OFFICE.

W. W. CURTIS, Esq., Chief of the Swamp Land Division of the Land Office, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Land Office, *vice* M. E. N. HOWELL, resigned. Mr. CURTIS has for many years been attached to the Land Office and is thoroughly conversant with its business. He is also well known in newspaper and literary circles, and in the early part of the war was attached to the TIMES' staff of correspondents in the field. During the impeachment trial he wrote and issued anonymously that broad piece of satire on the principal men and events of that occasion, entitled "Ad Interim and Ad Outerim."

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city is TRUMAN C. EVERTS, Esq., late Assessor of Internal Revenue for Montana, who was the man who was lost and had such a narrow escape from death on the famous Yellow Stone Expedition; also Hon. N. P. LONGFORD, of Montana, who was one of the Yellow Stone exploration party, and who has consented to deliver a lecture here describing the wonders and beauties of that hitherto unknown region, which is now known to contain geysers of greater force and magnitude than those of Iceland.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. GRANT held her first reception this afternoon, which was attended by a large number of ladies, and some gentlemen, though the fashionable season seems somewhat backward as yet. There were many fine toilets displayed. To-morrow the ladies of the Cabinet receive.

REAPPOINTMENT.

The President, today, sent to the Senate the nomination of Hon. B. F. TRACY to be District-Attorney of the Eastern District of New-York, the position he now holds. It is simply a renewal of his commission, which shortly expires. The fact of its expiration coming to the notice of the President, he promptly renewed it on his own knowledge of Mr. TRACY'S character and services.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The House Judiciary Committee, this morning, had up the McGarrahan claim, and examined Judge GRANGER, Recorder of the General Land Office, and W. C. STODDARD, Private Secretary to President LINCOLN, in relation to the patent granted to MCGARRAHAN. Mr. STODDARD testified positively that he signed a patent for the Panoche Grande Ranch which MCGARRAHAN claims, in March, 1863. The unexecuted patent exhibited on behalf of the New-Idria Mining Company, as the only one ever made out for the ranche, Mr. STODDARD testified differed in many particulars from the patent which he signed in 1863. Judge GRANGER testified that all letters accompanying patents transmitted to him for record between January and June, 1863, had been abstracted from his office, and he was, therefore, unable to state whether or not a patent for said ranch had been executed. In regard to his signature to a certificate in the book of records, that the patent therein recorded as signed by the President, had not to his knowledge been executed. Mr. GRANGER testified that he appended his name to the certificate under a written order from J. D. COX, late Secretary of the Interior, and peremptory verbal instructions from Commissioner WILSON, and that in consequence of the loss or abstraction of all the letters accompanying patents transmitted to him in March, 1863, he was unable to corroborate the statement of Commissioner WILSON that the patent for the ranche has not been signed, sealed or delivered.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: JOHN L. MURPHY, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; BENJAMIN F. TRACY, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York; NATHANIEL K. SARGENT, to be Collector of Customs at Kennebec, Me.

BAGGAGE-CAR ROBBERS.

Last night the through train from New-York, which left Baltimore for Washington at 8½ P. M., was entered by robbers, who broke into the baggage-car and threw off five trunks near the Four-mile House, and after rifling more of the baggage in the car left the train at the Relay House and went back to secure the trunks. Detectives discovered that no clothing was taken, the object seeming to be to secure valuables. One gentleman had $2,500 worth of diamonds in the car, which the theives did not succeed in getting. No clue of the robbers has been discovered.

LEGISLATURES.

Message of Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey—Progress of the State—The Colored Citizens—From Slavery to Serfdom of Party—Legislative Matters in Other States.

TRENTON, Jan. 10.—Gov. RANDOLPH, in his message, states the receipts of the State of New-Jersey as $631,000; disbursements, $562,000. Two-thirds of the receipts come from railway sources. No State tax is levied on persons or corporations, except those named, for any purpose, save to pay a small amount of the war debt. The war debt is $2,996,500, with assets in the hands of Sinking Fund of $1,115,805, and assets in General Fund, $1,587,370—combined being sufficient to pay all obligations. Four-fifths of all the children in the State between five and eighteen years old are at school. Most of the public schools are free, and all nearly so. The Normal School has become not only self-supporting, but a source of profit to the State. The Riparian Commission Fund yields one-eighth of the revenue of the State, and is rapidly increasing. The recent decisions in New-York and New-Jersey are conclusive as to the State's absolute ownership and control of all lands under the waters of navigable bays and streams. The State Prison management shows a saving of nearly fifty thousand per year, compared with former years, and the prison will be self-sustaining hereafter. The Governor claims New-Jersey as the seventeenth among the States. She has increased in greater ratio than any State east of Ohio; is more densely populated than any State save two; pays more taxes to the Government, proportionately, than any State; has larger value per acre to her land, more wealth to each inhabitant, as few children being uneducated, and equal railway facilities to any of all the States. The principal recommendations made by the Governor are:

Restriction of power to local authorities as to taxation, in most cases not asked for or needed, and against the real wishes and true interests of tax-payers; raising the school tax sufficiently to render all public schools absolutely free; an appropriation to enlarge the Lunatic Asylum or to construct a new one, the necessity being a pressing one and obligatory; the establishment of a reform school for juvenile female convicts; the adoption of a system of prison management not subject to political control; amendments to election laws by which any person bribing or being bribed shall be disfranchised, either party being a competent witness against the other without legal responsibility. And in the case of corporations using money in elections, disfranchising their officers in the State, rendering non-resident officers officially incompetent under New-Jersey laws, and finally, forfeiture of all the chartered rights of the corporation.

The Governor gives notice of his intention not to sign any bill passed by its title, nor any private act passed during the two closing days of sessions, and strongly urges the passage of general laws, simple in form, convenient and inexpensive in operation—open to all. He deprecates the protective policy that special legislation represents, and points to the lobby system as one of its great resulting evils. Upon political matters the Message refers to the adoption of the suffrage amendments and the final settlement of a vexed question, and recommends, inasmuch as the colored people are universally accepted as voters, a full recognition of their rights under our laws, and the omission of any rendering questionable the asserted superiority of our race. The Governor deems the natural antagonism of the races beyond the reach of human laws to remedy, thinks no substantial political advantage is had or likely to be by the blacks, and position being denied them by both political parties in the North, the race seems to have passed from the wrongs of slavery to the serfdom of party. He strongly urges amnesty upon the part of the Federal Government to that large, influential and intelligent body of men now aliens—once American citizens, and states his convictions to be that the result of the existing general depression and dissatisfaction with the conduct of public affairs will compel the political power succeeding hereafter to recognise the urgent demand for greater economy in the administration of the Government, the extinction of onerous and illegal modes of taxation, reform in civil administration, by which competency and fidelity shall constitute the test and guarantee of economy, and to revise the Tariff laws, by which the greatest progress toward the principles of free trade can be had compatible with our necessities. The Governor, in conclusion, protests against the enormous grants of land in which the States have so great residuary interests.

The Legislature organized by electing Republican officers in both branches. The following are the officers of the Senate: President—Edward Bettle, of Camden. Secretary—John F. Babcock, of New-Brunswick. The officers of the House are: Speaker—Albert P. Condit, of Essex. Clerk—Alexander M. Cumming, of Princeton. Assistant Clerk—Gen. E. A. Carman, of Hudson. The Democrats gave complimentary votes for HENRY S. LITTLE, of Monmouth, for President of the Senate, and A. H. PATTERSON, of Monmouth, for Speaker of the House.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—After the reading of Gov. BROWN'S inaugural today both Houses adjourned in honor of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from Capitol Hill.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—J. R. WEST was elected United States Senator on the first ballot by a large majority. There is great rejoicing among Gov. WARMOTH'S friends.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—The Legislature is again discussing the arbitration of the West Virginia share of the State debt.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas was today elected United States Senator by a vote of 94 against 14.

The Kansas Legislature partially organized today. GEORGE C. CROTHER was elected Secretary of the Senate, and B. T. SIMPSON Speaker of the House. The organization will be completed to-morrow.

ITALIAN UNITY.

The Meeting To-Morrow Night—Letters of Public Men.

The following letters have been received from prominent gentlemen invited by the Committee to attend the meeting in this City, to-morrow night, for the celebration of Italian Unity:

FROM SENATOR TRUMBULL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind note, with the invitation to participate in the meeting to be held in the Academy of Music, Jan. 12, to express to United Italy the sympathy of the American people on the emancipation of Rome, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty throughout the Peninsula, was duly received. My feelings are in entire accord with the object of the meeting, and but for the pressure of important duties here, I should be most happy to attend and take part in it. The opening of Italy to liberal ideas, and the unlocking of Rome itself to the advancing civilization and intelligence of the nineteenth century, are great events in the world's history. If, with civil and religious freedom guaranteed to all, the mysteries and doctrines of Rome can stand the test of free thought and free discussion, let them prevail and become universal; if not, let them give way to a purer faith, and a higher and better civilization. May the time speedily come when not only in Rome, but at Jerusalem also, all men shall be as secure in their civil rights, and as free to worship, as they now are in independent America. Yours, very truly,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

FROM SENATOR HOWARD.

DETROIT, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have received with pleasure the invitation to be present at the celebration of the completion of "Italian unity," at the Academy of Music on the 12th prox.

Although unable to be present my sympathies will be with you.

The national unity of Italy—the independence of Italy—the nation of Italy! Why, these words, meaningless for a thousand years, have, in these latter days, acquired a significance, a power which stirs the scholar's heart and makes the soul of every lover of liberty leap for joy.

May the Italian people remember through what ages of night and sorrow and despotism they and their ancestors have passed in order to reach this consummation; and may they have the moral courage, the steady courage, the manly courage to maintain liberty and good government in that classic land to which civilized man has ever looked as the cradle of modern science and art.

Truly yours, J. M. HOWARD.

FROM SENATOR BUCKINGHAM.

NORWICH, Conn., Monday, Jan. 2, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor is at hand. If I was able to do justice to the subject which will be considered at the meeting of the 12th of January, to which you so cordially unite with others in inviting me, and if other duties did not prevent, I would gladly be present. But as I cannot for the above reasons, I beg to assure you that I cordially sympathize with the Italians, who have long been struggling for freedom, and am confident that the recent revolution has brought that people into a purer atmosphere and on to a higher plane, both of civil and religious liberty.

With great respect I am your friend and obedient servant, W. A. BUCKINGHAM.

FROM SECRETARY DELANO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871. }

DEAR SIR: Your favor of Dec. 24 is received. The Secretary directs me to say that his official duties will prevent his being present at the Academy of Music on the 12th of January.

He exceedingly regrets that he cannot accept your kind invitation. It is a theme upon which he would be pleased to speak, and one of peculiar interest at the present time.

Be pleased to accept his thanks for your kindness, and best wishes for the success of the meeting. Yours truly, J. L. DELANO,
Chief Clerk.

FROM EX-SECRETARY COX.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind note of 28th is received, and adds to my regret that my duties here will prevent my being in New-York at the meeting in celebration of Italian unity. I have felt so sincere and earnest a pleasure in witnessing each step taken toward making that great people the unit it ought to be, that it would have been a great personal pleasure to me to be present at the meeting on the 12th.

Very truly yours, J. D. COX.

FROM CHAS. ASTOR BRISTED.

NO. 1,401 H-STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. }
Friday, Dec. 30, 1870. }

DEAR SIR: I regret that the state of my health and my engagements here will prevent me from attending your meeting.

Without joining unreservedly in the popular cry for nationalities, I hold it a self-evident truth that when the formerly component parts of a great country wish to reunite, they should be allowed to do so without foreign interference. This is the present case of Italy, and every association and tradition points to Rome as the capital of the reconstructed nation.

Not altogether unacquainted with Italy and the Italians, I have often thought that they were well allegorized in HAWTHORNE's romance, a superficial exterior, boyish, animal and sensuous, a great soul within, requiring, however, a great shock and crisis to develop it. This crisis Italy has passed through. After ages of suffering, a series of fortunate events has delivered her first from the German and then from the French incubus, and now *fara da se.*

It has been a favorite theory with men of Teutonic origin that the Romance races, or Latinized Celts, are incapable of self-government. Italy has now an opportunity of practically refuting this theory. That she may do so thoroughly is the earnest wish and hope of yours, very truly CHAS. ASTOR BRISTED.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

An Error in the Tariff of 1870—Commotion Among the Liquor Importers—Tea Shipments from California.

A discovery was made yesterday which shows the importance of careful legislation on all subjects connected with the tariff. The act of 1870 reduces the duty on brandies and spirits distilled from grain "not otherwise provided for." The intention of Congress was probably to reduce the tariff on all classes of liquors. But the words "not otherwise provided for" compelled a different construction, for the act of 1865 establishes the tariff on rum, gin, whiskies and other liquors distilled from grain at $2 50 per gallon, and the peculiar wording of the new tariff requires that amount of duty to be collected from these liquors, while it permits brandies to be admitted to the benefits of the reduction. The importers of liquors were greatly excited by the discovery, and will seek to have the error rectified by a joint resolution of Congress. Meanwhile importers of these liquors will have to pay the old duty, and yesterday the consignee of 800 casks of gin, which had been taken out under the new tariff, had to pay an additional fifty cents per gallon.

It was announced in the TIMES, of Sunday, that a consignment of teas had arrived at Jersey City the day before, in seventeen days from Japan. Thereby hangs a tale. The teas were sent on without the regular Custom-house papers showing their entry at San Francisco, and would have been liable to seizure were it not for the fact being shown that the papers were in *transitu.* A similar case occurred a few weeks ago. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company were desirous of showing that goods could be sent to New-York from Japan and China sooner than they could be sent to London via the Suez Canal. They accordingly loaded a steam-ship with teas at Yokohama and sent them to San Francisco intending to catch the steamer for the Isthmus and send the cargo by that route. The Japan steamer arrived at San Francisco just one day after the Isthmus steamer had left. The Company had the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad Company hauled up to the dock, put the teas on board and sent them onward to their eastern destination, but when the teas arrived here there were no papers to show that they had been regularly entered. The consignees, in order to get over the difficulty, entered the teas as having been imported at New-York, thus rendering them liable to seizure. The facts were brought to the attention of the Naval Office and an order for seizure was made out, but withheld, on the representation that the error was being rectified and that the papers would be sent on from California. As they arrived a few days after, all was made satisfactory.

The Collector has posted a notice upon the entrance to his room to the effect that as there are no vacancies, "applications are useless." The latest appointments have been announced in the TIMES. JOHN SHERRY, who has grown gray in the service of the Government as Superintendent of Warehouses, has been displaced by SAMUEL P. RUSSELL, of Kings County, and PATRICK KEARNEY has been appointed night inspector, vice JOSEPH ANCONEY, and D. N. VANDERLIP, vice ROBERT CROWE, transferred to a clerkship.

On Saturday night the Police were informed that a burglary had been committed upon the bonded warehouse of T. ARNOLD, Nos. 98 and 100 Greenwich-street. The officers broke into the warehouse and made a thorough search, but, not finding any burglars, were obliged to guard the place until Monday morning, when the customs officers arrived and relieved them of their charge.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Last year 33,739 immigrants arrived at Boston. In 1869 the number was 34,784.

A Boston photographer defiantly advertises that he will take pictures on Sunday.

As the Massachusetts volunteer militia costs the State about $200,000 a year, the economical citizens insist that the force may be reduced.

A Philadelphia paper looks upon the Motley correspondence as less luminous than voluminous.

The Maine State Agricultural Society finds itself much in debt from losses sustained at their last State Fair. It may be compelled to disband.

They have imprisoned a man in Pennsylvania even for an attempt to poison his mother-in-law.

The authorities at Troy have come to the conclusion that the blind boy, ASA KITTLE, was alone concerned in the murder of his parents.

A Richmond audience loudly applauded when JOHN WILKES BOOTH's name was mentioned in their theatre, on Friday night.

Possibly realizing that misery loves company, the Richmond *Dispatch* is publishing articles to show that other cities beside that have suffered great calamities.

There is one happy woman in Boston, though she does live in one little room and possesses little of this world's goods. She is happy because she has thirteen cats and loves them all.

Prof. ALBERT H. CHESTER, late of the Columbia College School of Mines, has accepted the Childs' Professorship of Chemistry, in Hamilton College.

The New-Hampshire Democrats hold their State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, in Concord, today.

W. W. PIERSON has become one of the editors of the Sing Sing *Republican*, and his intimate acquaintance with the politics of the County, District and State, will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition.

The Labor Reformers' candidate for State Senator, in the First District of New-Hampshire, has refused to accept the nomination, saying he must act with his own party—the Democratic.

The Barnwell County (S. C.) Court, at its present term, has paid a fitting tribute to the memory of WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS. An eloquent eulogy was pronounced by Hon. A. P. ALDRICH, which was aptly responded to by Judge PLATT.

The publishers of the Detroit *Advertiser & Tribune* have issued the *Michigan Almanac* for 1871. It is specially designed for the use of citizens of that State, but contains much information of value to persons having business relations with Michigan.

Some Portland, Me., ladies, now in Paris, have written home that they are not suffering for the necessities of life, but, of course, are not over-supplied with luxuries. They say that they lately secured a ham, and used the fat instead of butter to make cake, which tasted "positively delicious."

The veterans of the War of 1812, held a meeting in Rochester, on Monday, to take further action to present their appeal to the Legislature and to Congress for the payment of the sums due them. In their petition they say that their average age is seventy-five years, that no pension has ever been granted them, that many of them are suffering from sickness and want, and that all of them are disabled by the feebleness and infirmities of age.

A writer in the Boston *Journal* gives glowing accounts of the success attending the searchers for diamonds in the South African fields. He says one man who determined to look one day longer, after his party had broken up in despair, found a stone for which he was offered £22,000, and that another man, who walked 430 miles to the fields, was rewarded on the second day of his arrival by finding a gem for which he accepted $40,000.

A. M. JANNEY, Indian agent, has sent to the Rochester *Democrat* a paper, signed by ten chiefs and headsmen of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians denying that they have requested that their agency should be placed under the care of the Episcopal Church, as stated by Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia. They say they only asked Mr. WELSH to use his influence with the Government to procure additional appropriations for the purchase of oxen, &c.

There is a paper in New-Orleans which is strong on coincidences, and its latest is this: A child was stolen not long ago while the bells were ringing for a fire in a certain building. The evening the child was found another fire occurred in the same building. And on Thursday morning last, when the trial of the abductors of the child was begun in the Criminal Court, the same building took fire a third time and was burned down.

Attorney-General AKERMAN, it is said, recently remarked that it might be true that a few persons would be pecuniarily benefited by the annexation of San Domingo, but, he added, to object to annexation on that account, when the possession of the island will be of such great advantage to the country, is like stopping commerce between two nations because there are rats on the ships which eat the crumbs of the cargo.

A politician in Maine has been staggered by a conundrum. He having asserted that a certain paper in the "natural seaport" had no readers, the paper turned upon him with: If so, how does it happen that his bones (politically speaking) and those of other political blacklegs and quacks upon whom the *Press* has directed the fierce blaze of public scorn and wrath, lie bleaching on the drear sands of neglect and oblivion?

A Lexington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says he has the best authority for asserting that if any agents have applied to President GRANT in reference to the restoration of Arlington, they acted without any authority from Gen. LEE's family. He adds that the family have authorized no petition on the subject, either to Congress or the President, and will never receive Arlington as a favor, or with any conditions that impair their unquestioned legal rights.

In his letter accepting the Presidency of Washington College, the late ROBERT E. LEE said: "I think it the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or General Governments directed to that object. It is particularly incumbent on those charged with the instruction of the young to set them an example of submission to authority."

The Late D. R. Floyd Jones—Adjournment of the Superior Court.

The Superior Court, General Term and Trial Term, Part I., adjourned, yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late D. R. FLOYD JONES, who had formerly been a clerk of the Court. In the General Term the motion to adjourn was made by HENRY NICHOL, accompanied by a few appropriate remarks complimentary to the character of the deceased. He was followed by Judge MONELL, the presiding Judge, in the same strain, who then ordered the adjournment of the Court. In Trial Term Part I., the adjournment was ordered by Judge FREEDMAN.

The Alleged Brutal Assault on a German Sailor Boy.

An examination took place before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the case of DANIEL MONTGOMERY, first mate of the American ship *Porto Bello*, charged with having imposed cruel and unusual punishment on OTTO MARX, the German sailor boy, whose painful wounds and weak condition excited the commiseration of several United States officials at the time of his first appearance at the Commissioner's office a few days ago. Assistant District-Attorney A. H. PURDY conducted the case for the Government. The first witness called was the complainant, who testified that he was attacked in a brutal manner by the prisoner during a passage between Porto Platte and this port. MONTGOMERY struck him on the side of his face with a broomstick, besides kicking him in the face and on his legs with heavy cowhide boots. He said that the sores which appeared on his body were the result of such ill-treatment. Capt. MONTGOMERY, a brother of the accused, alleged that the latter was uniformly kind toward the crew, and that no complaint about ill-treatment was made until after the arrival of the vessel at this port. A sailor on board of the *Porto Bello* gave MONTGOMERY a good character as an officer. It was subsequently decided by the Commissioner to hold the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE SHATEMUC HOMICIDE.

Inquest in the Case of John Smith, the Sailor—A Terrible Scene on Shipboard—A Verdict Declaring that Smith was Killed by the Second Mate, John Wright.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner YOUNG, in the case of JOHN SMITH, a native of Scotland, aged twenty-three, a seaman, who died a few days ago, in Bellevue Hospital, of wounds sustained on the 8th ult., on board the ship *Shatemuc*, at the hands of JOHN WRIGHT, the second mate of the ship. On the Coroner's desk lay a common rigging or junk knife, and a cutlass that had been sharpened to a rough edge, forming a weapon capable of inflicting a deadly wound.

The first witness called was CHAS. PETERSON, who testified that he shipped on board the *Shatemuc*, bound for Bristol, and the deceased was his ship-mate; on the evening of the 8th of December the ship was out in the stream, and the men were going below to get their supper, when the second mate said he wanted them to give the ship more chain, which was done, and then they went below; deceased then said he was going to see about the anchor-watches; at that time the prisoner stood at the galley door, with a cutlass in his hand, (cutlass shown and identified,) and told him to go forward; as he turned round to do so, he struck him with the cutlass on the head; all hands then came on deck, and witness saw prisoner strike deceased a second time, and he dropped on the deck; did not know the origin of the quarrel; saw no blow with fists before this, or any difficulty; deceased had no weapon, nor did he raise his hand to strike; when the prisoner was striking deceased, the first mate called out "Give it to the ———," (using a vile epithet;) deceased was bleeding profusely, and could not speak; he was afterward placed in his bunk, and heard the prisoner say, "When I get you out to sea I'll show you what kind of a man I am;" the first mate was drunk, and so was deceased.

WILLIAM BISHOP was the most important witness, as he saw the whole of the trouble from beginning to end. He testified that he had belonged to the ship twenty-four hours before this occurrence took place; shipped for a voyage to Bristol, England, on the evening of the 8th of December; THOMPSON was lashing a water cask, and there was a dispute between him and the chief mate about it, as he had not done it right; the mate used some vile expressions, and the prisoner seized a marlin-spike and tried to strike him on the head; PETERSON took hold of it, and told him not to do it; the crew told the second mate that they wanted to work peaceably, and did not want any rows, and deceased told him if he struck one with the marlin-spike he would have to strike the lot; the men then went below to supper; deceased had some liquor, and got drunk; he had no knife in his possession; he afterward said he was going to see about the anchor watch; he left, and when he returned he was bleeding at the mouth, and said the prisoner had struck him, and he should go aft and ask what he did it for; witness tried to prevent his going, but he insisted and did so, and witness followed him; is sure he had no knife in his hand at the time; heard him speak to the second mate about striking him, and he (the prisoner) made a thrust at deceased with a cutlass; he backed, and the prisoner followed, and he then struck him on the head; deceased put up his arm to protect himself, and his arm was also cut; witness saw WRIGHT cut at deceased twice with the cutlass, who staggered toward witness and fell at his feet, saying, "I am killed;" witness told the prisoner that he had killed the man, but he made no reply; some of the crew were then going aft, and the first mate said, "The first ——— (using a vile epithet) that comes aft, I'll blow his brains out;" witness suggested to the second mate to signal for the Police boat and send the man ashore to a doctor; he replied that "they would get justice," and ordered the men forward, and they all went except witness; and he told them to take deceased to the forecastle, but witness said he ought to be taken into the cabin; he made no reply, and did not take him, and witness washed his wounds; he did not speak, and witness and the cook covered him up with a tarpaulin; the prisoner continued to walk the deck until one o'clock in the morning with the cutlass in his hand; signals were afterward made the Police-boat; it did not come, and they refused to launch a boat to take him ashore; the boat came next morning, and the mate gave three men in charge for mutiny; the second mate admitted that he had struck deceased, but said it was in self-defense; there was no refusal on the part of the men to work, and no trouble between the officers and men except that with THOMPSON; didn' know when the ship was to sail.

GEORGE THOMPSON and PETER JOHNSON corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses; JOHNSON stated that when SMITH fell he was going aft to get his cap, when he saw the cook standing by the mainmast with a revolver, and he told him if he didn't go forward he would blow his brains out. The knife produced, he said, belonged to a shipmate of his named WATSON, who left in the *Shatemuc*; the knife slipped from the sheath when he fell on the deck, and he couldn't find it: the next morning the mate found it and said it belonged to deceased.

The first mate, GEORGE HALL, was then examined on the part of the defense, and testified that in his difficulty with THOMPSON, the latter had seized a hand-spike, and threatened to strike him with it, and it was taken from him by the prisoner and placed in his room; when he came back, PETERSON and the deceased seized him, and said they could lick him in five minutes; witness quieted them and sent them below; this was about four o'clock in the afternoon; about half-past six o'clock witness and prisoner were on deck, when deceased came aft and struck the second mate on the heart and said, "You are the fellow I'm looking for;" the prisoner struck him and he fell; he was very drunk; he jumped up and ran forward; witness told the second mate to prepare himself, for he was gone for more assistance, and there was going to be some fighting; witness got a revolver, and the cook a rifle, and the second mate got the cutlass now produced; afterward saw deceased with a sheath-knife in his hand, and cut at the second mate; witness could not identify the knife; saw it was a sheath-knife; the second mate then struck him on the head with the cutlass; he was alone, but there were four or five men behind him; he struck him two or three times; witness went on the poop and threatened to shoot any man that came abaft the mainmast; deceased was showing fight all the time with the knife, and did not fall until he had been struck several times; the others were making all kinds of threats; witness ordered them forward; they refused to go, and said they would take a boat and go ashore, and he threatened to shoot any one who touched a boat; they were armed with knives and belaying-pins, and stood around deceased, who lay upon the deck, and witness and the others were afraid to go near him; signaled for a boat; was not asked to do so; a boat came, and he requested that the Police-boat be sent for; witness was not under the influence of liquor; the second mate never drinks; the men, with a few exceptions, were all drunk; they had not refused to perform duty, but they would not obey witness' orders.

To Mr. FELLOWS—Witness is under arrest by the United States Government; only saw the first blow, but heard the rest; was engaged with the other men; saw deceased making lunges with the knife, but could not see the prisoner use the cutlass; deceased was between them; he was much shorter than the second mate, and supposed he might have seen the second mate over the other if he had looked; found belaying-pins, marlin-spikes, and hand-spikes stowed away in the forecastle the next morning, evidence of an intention to mutiny; there had been no trouble, and no cause for mutiny; the men were strangers to each other, and had been together only an hour and a half, and in that time they must have concocted a mutiny, but without any cause; they will quarrel and mutiny when they get liquor in them, and will quarrel with each other sometimes.

BISHOP was recalled at his own request, and testified that WATSON, the owner of the knife shown, had also been wounded by the second mate with the cutlass, but had gone to sea in the ship.

Coroner YOUNG then briefly charged the jury, and instructed them to render an impartial verdict according to the evidence. They must, however, he said, protect the lives of our citizens, no matter whether they were on land or sea. The jury retired for a few minutes and rendered the following as their verdict:

That the deceased, JOHN SMITH, came to his death from a fracture of the skull from the blow of a cutlass, received at the hands of the prisoner, JOHN WRIGHT, and they exonerate GEORGE HALL, the first mate.

The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He stated that he was a native of Maine, thirty-seven years of age, and used the cutlass to save his life.

The Castilla Bond Robbery.

Justice HOGAN held an examination yesterday at the Tombs in the case of ANTONIO PELLETIER and REZIN. J. BENNETT, accused of stealing $80,000 worth of bonds from DON CARLOS DEL CASTILLA Y LOYZAGA. Mr. MARCUS MCNEIL, the Cedar-street broker who caused the arrest of the accused, was cross-examined by the counsel for the defense. He testified that the accused came to his office and offered the $10,000 bonds for negotiation. The accused were also examined in their own behalf, but no facts were developed, except that they claimed to have acted in good faith throughout the entire transaction. The case will probably be closed today, as the evidence is nearly all in.

ON THE ICE.

A Grand Base-Ball Match on Skates in Brooklyn.

Today a grand match at base-ball on ice will be played on the Capitoline Pond, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., the contestants being the best players of the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs who are also good skaters. This is the first time a base-ball match has been played on the ice in this vicinity for three years, and it will no doubt attract a large crowd of spectators, as it will be the last time the old Atlantic nine will play together, the majority of them having joined other clubs. We append the rules of the game on ice, from CHADWICK's base-ball book, from which it will be seen that the game differs materially from that played on the field.

"Playing base-ball on skates differs from the field game in many respects, the form of the bases and the method of running them being different, besides which the bound catch of fair balls is allowed, and the close of the even five innings terminates the game, unless the score is a tie. The ordinary rules governing the pitchers and strikers, too, are not so strictly enforced as in the field game, the impossibility of maintaining a secure foothold on skates rendering the operation of pitching and batting rather difficult. In running the bases in a game on the ice on skates, all that is necessary for the base-runner to do is to cross the line of the position, after which he cannot be put out until he has returned to the base and again leaves it. In order, too, to make the succeeding base he must cross the base line in starting from the base he leaves as well as the line of the base he runs for. The base lines are laid down on the ice so as to inclose a space of three feet square, each line being marked at right angles with the base lines from base to base and three feet each side thereof. This space forms the base, and within this space the base player must have some part of his person when he holds the ball, in order to put a player out. The base runner makes his base if he crosses the line of the base before being touched, or before the ball is held on the base. After hitting a ball on which the batsman can only make one base, he should start from the home-base so as to turn to the right, as shown by line A, in crossing the lines of the base, to which he must return; but in cases where his hit entitles him to two or more bases, then he should start so as to turn to the left. Until he has returned and occupied a base after crossing the line in making it, he cannot be put out. Ten men play on each side, the tenth player taking a position at 'right short.'"

Fancy Skating and a Carnival in Brooklyn.

To-night a skating reception takes place at the Brooklyn Rink, the occasion being an invitation extended to the members of the New-York Skating Club by the President of the Brooklyn Rink Association. The Brooklyn Club are also to be present, and a splendid display of fancy skating is to be given at the rink. To-morrow night the annual Fancy Dress Carnival takes place at the rink, and a gala time is anticipated. A splendid sheet of ice has been prepared for the occasion.

The American Skating Congress.

Now that there is a prospect of a match between CALLIE CURTIS and FRANK SWIFT for the diamond medal, (the property of the American Skating Congress,) we consider it a particularly appropriate time to make some remarks about the Congress with a view to the enlightenment of skaters who may not be in possession of a copy of the constitution of that body, of which we believe there were only 5,000 copies issued. The Congress was organized during the Winter of 1867-68, by a meeting at Pittsburg of professional skaters and of delegates from different skating clubs, (every club in the United States and Canadas having been invited to send two representatives.) To this Congress HERVEY, JOHNSON & Co., the Rink-builders, presented a diamond medal, costing about $500, which was adopted as the emblem of the championship of America. A programme of skating movements and rules to govern contests were adopted. The gist of these rules is that the medal shall be held by the champion against all comers, and that he shall skate any challenger at a fortnight's notice or forfeit the medal; but to protect the champion against bogus challenges, a forfeit of $100 must accompany the challenge and be directed to the official stakeholder, whose duty it is to notify the champion at once that he is challenged. The diamond medal then is the property of the American Skating Congress, whoever holds it giving a bond for its safe keeping and the due performance of the conditions imposed by the Congress; but should any skater hold it two years without being defeated, the medal becomes his bona-fide property. The first contest for the medal took place in Pittsburg in February, 1868, there being a number of competitors, of whom FRANK SWIFT was the successful one and carried off the medal, CALLIE CURTIS standing second best on the list. SWIFT was challenged by MEADE and GOODRICH, and defeated them both, but had to lower his colors to CALLIE CURTIS in March, 1869, the match being skated at Rochester, and was witnessed by a large delegation from this City. CURTIS has held undisputed possession of the medal ever since that time, and should he not be defeated will, in less than two months, become its bona-fide owner, but we have an idea that he will be called upon to defend it at least once more, as even if FRANK SWIFT does not really intend to challenge, (and so far the official stakeholder has not received from him either a challenge or the necessary forfeit,) we hear that a skater in this vicinity is preparing to challenge. All we can say is, we hope somebody will challenge, (and the first challenge in the stakeholder's hands, with the necessary forfeit, takes precedence,) and that the match will be skated in this neighborhood so that we may be there to see.

Curling at the Central and Prospect Parks.

The keen, biting air of yesterday did not deter the hardy curlers from pursuing their favorite sport on the ice, and consequently the Central Park Pond presented a lively scene, several interesting contests being in progress.

At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the curlers of the City of Churches inaugurated the game for the season, the Brooklyn Curling Club mustering in force to meet the Burns Club of this City in a match. The rinks were marked out on the clear, glittering field of ice on the outer pond, and as a fine view of the lakes is had from the public drive on Breeze Hill, a large number of carriages were located there, their occupants watching the proceedings on the ice with interest. Two rinks were laid out, as follows:

BURNS CLUB.

First Rink.	Second Rink.
Hogg—Skip.	J. Henderson—Skip.
Lang.	R. Mitchell.
Elliott.	A. Mitchell.
Brydon.	Miller.

BROOKLYN.

First Rink.	Second Rink.
Kellock—Skip.	Murray—Skip.
Patterson.	Pollock.
Irving.	A. Gallaway.
Noble.	J. Gallaway.

Umpire—JAS. CRAWFORD, of New-York Club.
The score at the close stood as follows:
Burns, 1st Rink, 26; 2d Rink, 27—53.
Brooklyn, 1st Rink, 17; 2d Rink, 25—42.

Skating at Brady's Jersey City Rink.

Quite an amusing and exciting contest took place, last evening, at Brady's Rink, in Jersey City, which was crowded with ladies. The attraction was a race, in which the contestants were blindfolded. Six entries were made, and at the word "go," WEIR, the winner of the hurdle-race of last Thursday, started well ahead, and reached the first stake without throwing it down, closely followed by his adversaries, who battled with the doors and benches of the rink in fine style, amid roars of laughter from the gentlemen, and applause from the ladies. WEIR came in winner far in advance, leaving the other contestants struggling in a ridiculous manner to reach the goal. The prize, a silver pitcher, was awarded to WEIR by Prof. BRADY with a few remarks. Wednesday afternoon a boy's backward race takes place for a medal, and in the evening a gentleman's backward race for a prize. On Saturday evening a grand pig-chase is the attraction, and then follows the much talked-of carnival of the Jersey City Skating Club. On Friday evening a serpentine whirligig race for an elegant silver allegorical card-holder will take place.

Sentence of a Noted Thief, Known as "Billy the Knuck."

The trial which excited the most attention at the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, was that of WM. HENDERSON, jointly charged with RICHARD N. RICE with the theft of a diamond cross, worth $150, the property of WM. MOIR, of No. 315 Hudson-street. The complainant testified that the accused and RICE entered his store on the 21st of December, and that they asked to be shown some articles of jewelry. They subsequently left, but returned on the following day, at which time they said that they desired to examine a diamond cross, which they had previously seen. While HENDERSON was inspecting the cross, a man hurriedly entered the place and snatched it from his fingers, after which he made his escape. On being arrested, burglars' implements were found in possession of the accused. For the defense, HENDERSON protested that he had no knowledge of the third man, that he had never been arrested, and had never passed under any other name.

Capt. MCDONALD was then call in rebuttal, and his evidence was to the effect that HENDERSON'S reputation among the Police was that of a thief, and that he was known by the cognomen of "Billy the Knuck." HENDERSON was convicted and was sent to State Prison for five years.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, alias William A. Brown, was charged with stealing a watch-chain and clothing from the room of Mr. KEISER, of Washington-street, on Christmas Day. He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

The following prisoners were discharged on suspended sentences: GEORGE WATSON, guilty of stealing twenty-five yards of cassimere from JAMES M. DEUEL, of No. 137 Duane-street; THOMAS HOPPS, guilty of stealing two pairs of shoes from CHARLES PAISLEY, and CHARLES BROWN, guilty of stealing articles worth $54 from GEORGE HANKEL, of No. 796 Ninth-avenue.

The Court adjourned until this morning.

The Orthopedic Dispensary—Fourth Annual Meeting.

The fourth annual meeting of the Orthopedic Dispensary was held on Monday afternoon, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The hall was filled with the friends and beneficiaries of the institution, and the patients who have been under treatment during the past year. The meeting was called to order by JAMES BROWN, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, and addresses were delivered by Prof. HITCHCOCK, C. P. CROSBY, Esq., and Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D. Several children were exhibited by the latter gentleman, to illustrate the mode and success of the treatment pursued in the Dispensary. He gave the institution his unqualified indorsement, and regretted the illness of the senior surgeon, Dr. CHAS. F. TAYLOR, who has done more to sustain and build up this great charity than any other. He also read a letter of apology from Dr. JOHN T. METCALFE, who was expected to address the meeting, but was unavoidably detained. A short appeal was then made for money to assist them in this great charity by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., who then gave the signal for the patients (who are principally children) to gather round the tables, where a bountiful repast was provided for them by the Trustees. As soon as this interesting ceremony was finished the patients gathered around the Christmas trees, and each patient was given some warm clothing and bonbons.

The Dispensary was incorporated in 1868. Its object is to establish and maintain an institution for the treatment of physical deformities, and to give instruction in such treatment, and more especially to afford surgical and mechanical treatment to the disabled and deformed among the poor. During the past year the following cases have been under treatment: Pott's disease of the spine, 138; hip disease, 75; other cases, 32; in all 245 cases. The success which has attended the labors of the Dispensary has been entirely satisfactory. The mode of treatment is peculiar, and pursued by no other institution of the kind in existence. The sphere of its labors and usefulness is becoming more and more extended, and ere long it is expected that a new and commodious structure will be erected for its use.

The Dispensary is located at No. 1,299 Broadway, near Thirty-fifth-street. The hours are from 1 to 3 P. M., Saturday excepted. The public and those interested are specially invited to visit and see the vast amount of good done for the maimed and halt poor. The following constitute the Board of Managers, with the officers and surgeons for the year: President—James Brown. Vice-President—U. A. Murdock. Secretary—Howard Potter. Treasurer—Theodore Roosevelt. Surgeons—Charles F. Taylor, Thos. M. L. Chrystie. Assistant Surgeons—Newton M. Shaffer, David C. Carr. Consulting Surgeons—Willard Parker, Wm. H. Van Buren, C. R. Agnew, John T. Metcalfe, Ernest Krackowizer. Trustees—James Brown, S. W. Coe, Wm. E. Dodge, Alexander Frear, Robert Lenox Kennedy, U. A. Murdock, Robert S. Newton, Howard Potter, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles F. Taylor, Thos. M. L. Chrystie, David V. N. Williams, John L. Aspinwall, David Dows, Allan Campbell, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Robert Winthrop, Wm. B. Ogden, F. S. Winston, Samuel Hawk.

New-York State Poultry Society—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Poultry Society took place yesterday, and was numerously attended by members from both City and country. Animated discussions on poultry and fish breeding took place, and a convention was called to assemble at the rooms of the society on the 15th of February, at 12 M., in order to revise the present scale of points and to adopt an American standard of excellence. The following officers were chosen, most of them being re-elected:

President—THOMAS B. KINGSLAND, New-York City.

Vice-Presidents—J. Stanton Gould, Hudson, N. Y.; Geo. H. Warner, New-York Mills, N. Y.; D. D. T. Moore, New-York City; Wm. M. Tweed, New-York City; Wm. M. Ely, Binghamton, N. Y.; John Brice, New-York City; Lucius A. Chase, New-York City; Henry C. Genet, New-York City.

Executive Committee—J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.; Simeon Leland, New-York City; J. Worster Hale, New-York City; Jas. Bathgate, M. D., Morrisania, N. Y.; Geo. Tweddle, Albany, N. Y.; G. H. Leavitt; William Stevenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Clarence Sidell, Englewood, N. Y.

Corresponding Secretary—Mason C. Weld, No. 245 Broadway, New-York City.

Recording Secretary—A. M. Halsted, Rye, N. Y.

Treasurer—Wm. Simpson, Jr., West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.

Honorary Secretaries—Great Britain, W. B. Tegetmeier, F. Z. S., London; France, M. Paul Ruffel, Paris; Canada, Col. F. C. Hassard, R. E., Toronto; Pennsylvania, David W. Herstine, Esq., Philadelphia; Massachusetts, Philander Williams, Esq., Taunton; Vermont, C. H. Ripley, Esq., Rutland Centre; Connecticut, F. Sterling, Esq., Bridgeport; New-Jersey, Isaac Van Winkle, Esq., Greenville; North Carolina, Alston B. Estes, Esq., Townesville; Ohio, Geo. W. Felter, Esq., Batavia; Illinois, Henry Howland, Esq., Chicago; Georgia, J. W. Compton, Esq., Augusta; Arizona, Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Tuspan; Colorado, James A. Shreve, Esq., Denver; Texas, Wm. R. Evans, Esq., Galveston.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company—Receiver Appointed.

On the application of the Attorney-General of the State, Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, has, as we are advised, appointed Mr. JAMES H. COLEMAN a receiver of all the assets and other property of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company. The application to the Court is stated to have been based on the report of Superintendent MILLER, after a proper and full examination had been made by that official of the affairs of the Company. The examination has disclosed the fact that the total assets of the concern are about $125,000, and that its liabilities exceed $181,000, exclusive of the capital.

A Sea Captain Charged with Maltreating a Sailor.

Commissioner J. T. WILLIAMS issued a warrant, yesterday, for the arrest of Capt. J. E. HERMAN, of the American bark *Almena*, on a charge of having maltreated a sailor, named CHARLES M. NELSON, during a recent trip of the vessel between Callao and this port. The accused was arrested by Deputy Marshal DOWLEY on board of the bark, off the Atlantic Dock, Hoboken, and was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, who committed him to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of $3,000 bail to appear before Commissioner WILLIAMS today for examination. NELSON, the complainant, made an affidavit to the effect that the accused wantonly assaulted him with a pistol, beating him in a terrible manner. Capt. HERMAN claimed that NELSON acted in an unruly way, and that he was in the habit of stealing water on the voyage.

Funeral of a Working Christian—Sister Serena's Self-Sacrifice.

The funeral of Sister SERENA, daughter of the late Prof. CHANDLER GILMAN, M. D., of the New-York University, whose death occurred on Sunday, took place yesterday from St. Barnabas Home Chapel, in Mulberry-street. Two years ago Miss GILMAN was received into the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, and she has literally as Bishop POTTER expressed it yesterday, worn herself out in the service of Christ and of humanity, and died at the age of forty years. The chapel was densely crowded, and more genuine grief from all present, young and old, has rarely been seen. About twenty clergymen were present, a dozen or more of them officiating, including the Bishop, Dr. Henry C. Potter, Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, Dr. Gallaudet, Dr. Mattson, Dr. Houghton, Dr. Beaubien and others, and among the audience were JOHN D. WOLFE, Dr. WILLARD PARKER, and such men. The deceased lady, by her incessant labors in season and out of season, had won the honor and esteem of all classes, and no one could hear the sobs and sighs of the children of the Home, who had lost a dear and good friend, and not feel a deep sympathy with them.

The Bishop made a few appropriate remarks. He asked what brought together the large and sympathetic audience that he saw before him? The great ones of the City might die and be buried and not have as many genuine mourners over their bier or as deep grief at the loss as was here manifested. Yonder avenue's princely palaces might lose heads of families, and there should not be the same tokens of respect as was shown here. And why was it? It was the tribute of the people to departed Christian heroism and worth. It is easy, said the Bishop, for us to preach about the love of Christ in our pulpits, and easy for you (to the audience) to sit by your comfortable firesides and talk pleasantly about Jesus, but it is quite another thing to answer every call of the suffering and the penitent daughters of poverty and crime, made at any hour of the day or night. Sister SERENA had made a full consecration of everything to the service of God, and the great lesson of her life and of her death was found in the lesson that was read (1 Cor., xv.,) here: "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

The remains were subsequently taken to St. Mark's Cemetery, where they will remain for the present.

Arraignment of Government Prisoners for Sentence.

District-Attorney DAVIS gave notice yesterday that JOSEPH B. BOYCE, convicted of embezzling a letter; REUBEN CARPENTER, convicted of engraving a counterfeit plate for printing revenue stamps; LUCIUS M. SAWYER, convicted of fraudulent registration, and WILLIAM GILBERT, convicted of forging and altering a Government bond, would be brought before Judge WOODRUFF at the Circuit Court on Saturday for sentence. In the case of GILBERT, Ex-Judge STUART intends moving for an arrest of judgment.

The noted WILLIAM GURNEY, Col. R. B. CLARKE, ALEXIS NICOLAS and JAMES GARDNER, found guilty of counterfeiting offenses, will also be arraigned before Judge BENEDICT on the same day. Dr. CHARLES CARY, of Brooklyn, and Dr. MEREDITH CLYMER, of this City, have been appointed by the Court to determine the question of CLARKE's insanity.

Growling Among the Census Enumerators.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the enumerators of the census of this City which was taken last Summer, in consequence of the failure of the Government to pay them the second installment of money due them for their work. They have waited for months without receiving any money, and have manifested the liveliest indignation toward certain United States officials because it has been withheld from them. A large number of them have been compelled to sell their claims at usurious rates of commission to one or two persons connected with the Census Bureau at Marshal SHARPE's office, and this fact has tended to aggravate their grievances. Mr. CHARLES D. MURRAY, one of the Assistant Census Marshals, has visited Washington for the purpose of having the claims immediately canceled.

The German Free School.

The Directors of the German Free School in Fourth-street, a popular institute which has been in existence some ten years, have just issued their annual report, from which it appears that during the past year 500 pupils have been instructed at the institute, by eight German and two American teachers in all branches of education. In addition, one drawing-master and two lady teachers of female handicraft were employed. The school is divided into eleven departments. As the institute received from the Corporation a donation of $3,600, the school fees were reduced twenty-five per cent., consequently a reduction of the receipts to the amount of $1,800 was the result. The receipts during the past year amounted to $8,265 99; balance on hand last year, $2,000. The expenses during the past year were $6,221 55, leaving a balance of $4,044 44.

The Albany Express-Car Tragedy—The Wrong Man Arrested—His Discharge.

On Monday night, Sergt. JAMES and Officer MCCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested at the Hudson River Railroad Depot WM. J. ALLEN, aged twenty-four years, on the complaint of JOHN SCANLON, a detective in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company. The prisoner was suspected of being the man who, on Friday evening last shot the express messenger, HALPIN, in the car attached to the Albany and Boston train, while passing over the bridge at East Albany, and then escaped. Yesterday, Superintendent KELSO investigated the case, and ordered the accused to be discharged, there being no evidence whatever against him. ALLEN was accordingly taken before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and released.

Personal.

Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. A. Wilkinson, of Syracuse, are at the Westmoreland Hotel. Mayor J. H. Millard, of Omaha; Commodore Gilman, of the United States Navy; Gen. John E. Smith, of the United States Army; Hon. David Lyman, of Middlefield, and J. D. Rumsey, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Roswell Hart, of Rochester; Hon. Richard Crowley, of Lockport; Hon. H. C. Frost, of Buffalo; Hon. Wm. N. Strong, of Albany, and Hon. T. M. Van Valkenburgh, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Col. W. D. Farrand, Ex-United States Consul at Lima, Peru, and Commander Fairfax, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. A. Wings, of Albany, and Hon. H. M. Brainard, of Ohio, are at the Grand Hotel. Hon. Geo. W. Bentley, of Cincinnati, and R. W. Goddard, of Rhode Island, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
54—Keteltas vs. Keyser.
141—Smith vs. Spencer.
142—Blascoer vs. Schattman.
143—Hartley vs. James.
145—Dibble vs. Camp.
146—Heineman vs. Heard.
147—Reford vs. Peck.
148—Osgood vs. Stevens.
149—Davis vs. Colgate.
150—Sharkey vs. Kelly.
151—Same vs. Same.
154—Clancey vs. Byrne.
155—Adler vs. Doherty.
156—Trimm vs. Marsh.

Nos.
157—Winch vs. The Mayor.
158—Baker vs. Byrne.
159—Barney vs. Burstenbinder.
160—Hancock vs. Gomez.
161—Shepard vs. Justice.
162—Cowles vs. Barnard.
163—Bingham vs. Disbrow.
164—Selden vs. Bayley.
165—McIntosh vs. Fatmaex.
166—Isham vs. Buckingham.
167—Graham vs. Linden.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1608—Spellisey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1474—Born vs. American Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New-York.
1814—N. Y. Gold Ex. Bank vs. Usquierdo.
1928½—Carter vs. Foss.
336—Huntington vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
2430—National Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Vetterlein.
1884—Smith vs. Sinsheimer.
1906—Zimmerman vs. Schrenfeldt.
248—Brett vs. N. A. Steamship Co.
260—Wright vs. Holbrook.

Nos.
188—Strauss vs. Wells, President, &c.
258—Stagg vs. Cumberland and Penn. Coal Co.
272—Stokes vs. Johnson.
356—Fitzgerald vs. Colligan.
24—Bliss vs. Levy.
1752 (old)—McKnight vs. Devlin.
357—Denniston vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
26—Pike vs. Lewis.
28—National Bank of the State of New-York vs. Foote.
30—Thurman vs. Taylor.
36¼—Lehigh Rolling-mill vs. Flagler.

Part I.—Adjourned to Monday next, on account of the Oyer and Terminer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
45—Stockwell vs. Eager.
47—Barcell vs. Barcell.
77—In re the Baltic Fire Insurance Co.
80—Rodgers vs. Mayo.
89—Bayne vs. Littlefield.
90—Bayne vs. Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R. Co.
98—McCreery vs. Long Island Bank.
132—Hemenway vs. Wilson.
136—Bentz vs. Bentz.
144—Jacobs vs. Duxburg.

Nos.
148—Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Boyd.
149—Judd vs. Boyd.
152—Smith vs. Perry.
170—Foster vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.
171—Same vs. Same.
173—Aby vs. Security Life Ins. and Annuity Co.
174—Heydecker vs. Wells.
176—Draper vs. Roberts.
180—Hornthal vs. Schulem.
187—Adair vs. Baile.
189—Davies vs. Lang.

The call commences at No. 200—Struthers vs. Christal.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
97—Costello vs. Casey.
307—Myron vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1043—— vs. ——.
475—Scott vs. Finnegan.
73—Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
173—Hotchkiss vs. Ingraham.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.

Nos.
451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-st. R. R. Co.
447—Tiedeman vs. O'Brien.
163—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
1173—— vs. ——.
279—Solomon vs. Holzwasser.
449—Alger vs. Vanderpool.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
540—Mendelsohn vs. Stein.
454—Miner vs. The Mayor.
570—Morganthan vs. Hensley.
442—Keine vs. McCormack.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
506—Simonson vs. Walker.
576—Justh vs. National Bank of Commonwealth.
1172—Same vs. Same.
594—Klein vs. Young.

512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
384—Sayles vs. Collins.
608—Harris vs. O'Brien.
350—Norris vs. Kohler.
326—Smith vs. Commercial Insurance Co.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Insurance Co.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Insurance Co.
128—Funke vs. New-York Mutual Ins. Co.
414—Gibson vs. Spratt.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
221—Wood vs. Zeigler.
163—Scofield vs. Kelly.
178—Levy vs. McNulty.
49—Reinheimer vs. Central Park R. R.
388—Bleecker vs. Coulter.
448—Schweizer vs. Horris.
239—Callendar vs. Bass.

Nos.
207—Suydam vs. Jackson.
300—Shipman vs. Pielstecker.
35—Costello vs. The Mayor.
477—Isham vs. Robinson.
461—Wood vs. Merritt.

Regular Order of General Calendar.

489—Allen vs. Lindsay.
490—Wynkoop vs. Winchester.
491—Goshe vs. Ralsbeck.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

3049—Horan vs. O'Brien.
4543—Armbruster vs. Martin.
4601—Minster vs. Lehman.
4742—Guntzer vs. White.
4749—Maeder vs. Kaufman.
4758—Bergman vs. Watts.
4759—Brandt vs. Watts.
4504—Myers vs. Ellis.

4805—Connolly vs. McCleary.
4806—Dabernet vs. Brady.
4807—Scallon vs. Connell.
4808—Myers vs. McCaffil.
4809—Cramer vs. Kiernan.
4889—Meyer vs. Kemmer.
4817—Meyers vs. Wilmerding.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Ormley vs. Sladen.
[illegible]—Van Pelt vs. Cooper.
[illegible] vs. Just.
[illegible] vs. Caulter.
[illegible] vs. Keller.
[illegible] vs. Daggan.
[illegible]

4700—Patterson vs. Rocke.
4706—Hageman vs. Roche.
4710—Bissell vs. Sterling.
4747—Regment vs. Berthard.
4751—Spekthardt vs. Traber.
4752—Evans vs. Piper.
4754—Knox vs. Stahl.
4758—Hollenbeck vs. Gray.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
[illegible]—Levene vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Burns vs. Wiley.
[illegible]—Bridge vs. Isdell.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 10.

By Judge Cardozo.

L. M. Maus vs. F. Maus; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

In the matter of application of claimants [illegible] James Myers; McCarthy vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; Hoffman vs. Bertrand; Hicks vs. Reeder; Hawkins vs. Kennedy; Delaney vs. Brett; National Shoe and Leather Company vs. Sistare; Buckingham vs. Morgenroth; Lazarus vs. Lazarus. Orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Butler vs. Webb; proceedings on attachment stayed until determination or dismissal of appeal to Court of Appeals.

Wood vs. Rankin, Flewelling vs. Brandon, Carman vs. Carman; orders granted.

Schnuter vs. De Bosche; motion denied; bail reduced to $2,000.

Rudolph vs. Frakenstyn; motion denied.

In the matter of the petition of Archibald A. Thomas, prayer and petition denied.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

RECOVERY OF SEAMEN'S WAGES—QUESTION CONCERNING THE PRUSSIAN TREATY.

Mark Newman vs. The Prussian Bark Elwine Krepin.—This suit was brought by the chief mate and seven of the crew of a Prussian bark to recover about $1,200 of wages. The defense was that the wages had been forfeited by desertion, and that under the treaty with Prussia, Courts of America had no jurisdiction of such a case.

It appeared that the bark was laid up at Staten Island because of the war, and that in August there was trouble on board the vessel between the Captain and crew, and that the mate and libelants left the vessel to go to the Prussian Consul. Soon after they left, the master caused them all to be arrested and thrown into Richmond County Jail, where they were imprisoned for ten days in the hot month of August last. On being released this suit was brought.

The Court held that the men did not leave the ship with intent to desert her, and did not forfeit their wages; absence without leave is no desertion; that the action of the master in imprisoning the mate and the men in a jail was illegal, and entitled the men to leave the vessel; that upon the evidence, the master assented to the men's leaving the service of the ship, and cannot claim a forfeiture of their wages; that the treaty between the United States and Prussia does not oust the Courts of the United States of jurisdiction in cases like the present; that as it appeared here, the consul had never adjudicated upon this claim. The words of the treaty "act as judge or arbitrator," import an examination of the facts upon evidence, and a determination thereon. No such examination was made by the Consul. The Court therefore entertains jurisdiction to prevent injustice. The seamen are poor, the vessel is still laid up, and may never return to her home port, or if she does the sailors cannot be there to enforce the payment of their wages. The Captain is half owner, and for these reasons the Court may well exercise jurisdiction to protect the seamen.

A decree was accordingly made condemning the vessel to pay the wages earned and unpaid. McMahon for libelants, Solomon for vessel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BENEDICT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The United States vs. Four Thousand Eight Hundred Gallons of Spirits.—This was an action against certain distilled spirits belonging to Matthew Brady, and seized at his distillery, Nos. 46 and 48 Green-lane. The case was tried without a jury before Judge BENEDICT, by consent of parties. Judge BENEDICT, yesterday, rendered a lengthy decision, taking up the different legal points involved, and answering them seriatim, arriving at the conclusion that the information must be dismissed, and the property discharged. As the decision reverses a previous one rendered by Judge Blatchford, and covers some interesting questions of law, it is given herewith in full:

BENEDICT, J.—This is a proceeding in rem to forfeit certain distilled spirits belonging to Matthew Brady and seized at his distillery. The cause has been tried before the Court without a jury by consent. The distillery used by the claimant, it appears, was formerly a grain distillery, but was surveyed and accepted to be used by Brady as a molasses distillery. When used as a grain distillery it had a mixing-tub placed above the mash-tubs known as tub "M" in these proceedings, which was connected with the mash-tubs by pipes. When the place was surveyed and accepted as a molasses distillery this tub "M," which from its character and location could be used as a fermenting tub, was permitted to remain as it was, but it is not described as a fermenting tub in any place or description. There was also in the yard a cistern or receptacle which could be used as a mixing-tub for molasses, and which was connected by a pipe or hose with tub "M." There was also in the cistern room a hole in the roof, through which hose could pass out of the spirit cisterns, and also a [illegible] hole in the roof [illegible]. The distillery was, therefore, so arranged that by using the cistern in the yard as a mixing-tub and the tub "M" as a fermenting tub, the capacity of the distillery could be increased beyond the capacity shown on the plan, while any increased production could be removed from the cistern by the hose. Moreover, the distiller was permitted to run for some time without any night watchman, and the day watchman never informed himself of the condition of the cistern room. These facts have been proved as tending to show that the specific acts and omissions charged against the distiller were accompanied with the intent to defraud, and to conceal from the revenue officers facts required to be stated in his books. [illegible] But there are other charges [illegible] offered to show the forfeiture of the spirits [illegible]. In considering these proofs, it will be convenient first to determine the construction to be put by this Court upon section 96, of the act of 1868, upon which section many of the present charges depend. The ground taken on the part of the Government is that section 96 is to be construed as if it read thus: "If no other penalty or punishment is imposed, there shall be a penalty of $1,000, and the offender, if a distiller, shall forfeit all spirits owned by him, whether punishable otherwise or not." But I am unable so to read the law. As I view this section, its purpose was intended to cover, by general provision, those instances in the statute where acts have been enjoined or forbidden, but no penalty attached. I do not find in the section any words as indicating an intent to cumulate or to increase punishment; and, in the absence of such words, I am of the opinion that the section must be held to mean what it appears to me to say: That in cases where the statute has provided no punishment to the doing or omitting of acts required or forbidden, such act or omission, when knowingly or willfully committed, shall be punished by the infliction of the penalty and forfeiture provided by this section. I am aware that different constructions have been given to this section by some, but for the reasons I have given, [illegible] adopted. United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits; Blatchford, J.; Int. Rev. Rec. 3. United States vs. One Rectifying Establishment; Hill, J.; 11 Int. Rev. Rec. 43. United States vs. 133 Casks of Spirits; Hoffman, J.; 11 Int. Rev.; Rec. 191. United States vs. 95 Barrels of Spirits; Lowell, J.; 11 Int. Rev.; Rec. 123. This view of the effect of section 96 removes from consideration a large portion of the present information, and limits the inquiry here to the charges made under this section to those unlawful acts and omissions [illegible]. Of this class is the charge that the distiller omitted to furnish to the Assessor an accurate plan or description of the distillery showing the number and capacity of every mash-tub and fermenting-tub as required by section 9 of the act of July 20, 1868. [illegible] contrary to [illegible] tion made [illegible] closed by [illegible] the Government claim to have supplied by the evidence as to the character, locality and use of the tub "M," which it is conceded, was never designated on any plan as a fermenting tub. I have carefully considered this evidence, and although I think it clear that tub "M" could be used as a fermenting-tub, I do not think it proved that it was so used. There may be grounds of suspicion that it was at times so used but I cannot condemn the property upon suspicion. This portion of the information must, therefore, fail for want of proof. Again, it is claimed that the property is forfeited because it is claimed that the fermenting tubs were not emptied at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the [illegible] fermenting period," as required by section 19 of the act of 1868. What should be the true construction of this portion of section 19 is not clear [illegible] that the words "every tub shall be emptied at the end of the fermenting period" should be read in connection with the words "emptied of ripe mash or beer," used in the first part of the paragraph, and the provision construed to mean that mash or beer, when fermented according to the distiller's notice, shall be emptied at the end of the fermenting period, if ripe. Such a construction would probably dispose of the charge under consideration in the present position of the evidence. But any construction of this provision of the statute is rendered unnecessary in this case, inasmuch as an examination of the information discloses the fact that it contains no averment which will support the charge in question. The practice in this district, in cases of proceedings *in rem*, to enforce forfeitures arising under the Revenue laws has been, in the first instance, to permit an information to be filed, containing numerous counts for violations of various statutes, charged, for the most part, in the words of the statute—but to require the District-Attorney, before the trial, to file a specification of the counts on which he intends to rely, accompanied, when necessary, with a description of the offenses intended to be proved, sufficient to inform the claimant of the particular charge which he will be called on to meet. This practice, which is so analogous to the practice in certain classes of criminal prosecutions, has proved convenient and conducive to justice, and it has been followed in the present case. The specification in this case designates the fifteenth count in the information as one of those relied on, and that under it the charge in question will be sought to be maintained. Now, the fifteenth count omits to charge any violation of that part of section 19 which requires the tubs to be emptied at the end of the fermenting period, and to remain empty for the space of twenty-four hours. The omission in that count of any allusion to any violation of that portion of the section on which the count is framed, is fatal. I, therefore, dispense with any consideration of the evidence which is claimed to show an omission to empty the fermenting tubs at the end of the fermenting period, or to allow them to remain empty for a period of twenty-four hours. Again, it is contended that this property is forfeited by virtue of the portion of section 19, of the act of 1868, which declares that if any false entry be made or any entry omitted from the distiller's book, with intent to defraud or conceal from the revenue officers any fact or particular required to be stated and entered in the books, the distillery, distilling apparatus and the lot or tract of land on which it stands, and all personal property of every kind or description on said premises, used in the business there carried on, shall be forfeited to the United States. And it is insisted that the property in question, being distilled spirits seized on the premises belonging to the distiller, is covered by the words "personal property on the premises." But these words are qualified by the subsequent words "used in the business," and I do not consider that distilled spirits in casks or in the cisterns of a distillery which has produced them, can be held to be personal property used in the business there carried on. These are the product of the business, and would naturally have been designated specifically if intended to be within the provisions of the act. I have thus disposed of all the counts in this information upon which the Government has relied, and the result is the information must be dismissed and the property discharged. A certificate of probable cause for the seizure must be given.

Solicitor for the Government, John J. Allen, Assistant District-Attorney. For the claimant, Messrs. Veeder & Wood.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 10.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

A STOLEN GOLD CERTIFICATE AND HOW IT WAS NEGOTIATED—IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry F. Verhuven and another vs. *The Manufacturers' National Bank, James T. Fountain and Henry H. Van Dyck.*—This action was brought to recover possession of a piece of negotiable paper, commonly known as a Treasury gold check, or certificate, for $5,000. It was issued from the United States Treasury, and was payable in gold at that office to the order of E. H. Birdsall. It belonged to the plaintiffs, and was stolen from them on the 14th of November, 1866. On the first Saturday of January, 1867, the certificate was presented at the counter of the defendants' bank, to be changed. The persons presenting it represented that they came from Messrs. Brown Brothers, whose office was in the same building. They said they were about to purchase a bill of exchange from them, and as they could not change the gold check they, Brown Brothers, had sent them to the defendants. The cashier of the latter examined his cash, found that he had the amount in $1,000 certificates, and then changed it, giving the persons five $1,000 certificates. It appears that the persons thus presenting the certificate were two well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking men, and apparently men of much business intelligence, with nothing in their appearance to create any suspicion. The plaintiffs, on the same day the certificate was stolen, issued 1,500 hand-bills, and distributed them among the bankers and brokers, including the defendants. Advertisements were inserted in the morning and evening papers, and the Sub-Treasury was duly notified. All of these facts, and many more, appeared on the trial in the Court below, in March, 1869, before Judge Peckham and a jury. After hearing the evidence, that Judge directed the jury to render a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that they, having received the check and given value for it, were entitled to its possession, unless there was gross negligence or fraud in the obtaining of it. The testimony, the Judge at Circuit held, showed neither of these. The plaintiffs thereupon appealed to the General Term, and the case was argued today.

The General Term affirmed the judgment.

For plaintiffs and appellants, Mr. Buckley; for defendants and respondents, Mr. Luther R. Marsh.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 10.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE J. O. BALDWIN—VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

George G. Samson and William F. Romer, Executors, &c., vs. *Cecilia F. Wood and others.*—This case created some interest about a year ago, when the attending facts and circumstances came up before the Surrogate for investigation. The plaintiffs are the executors of the late J. O. Baldwin, who left a very large estate. In his life-time he lived a long time with the defendant, Cecilia Wood. Some letters which were found among his effects after his death tended to show that instead of affection for her, the ties were more those of habit and fear of trouble which might ensue if he abandoned her altogether. After his death she claimed to have been his wife, and at the same time produced a note made by the deceased to her, as Cecilia F. Wood, payable after his death. In order to avoid trouble by way of litigation, the executors paid to her at various times, considerable sums of money. Before paying her, however, they exacted from her a renunciation of all rights to Mr. Baldwin's estate, a release of her dower, a statement of her real relations with Mr. Baldwin. All these things, it seems, were performed on her part. She obtained the money she demanded, and afterward commenced a suit for her dower rights, on the ground that when she executed the releases, she did not know what she was doing, being at the time under the influence of opium, which for a long time heretofore she had been in the constant habit of taking. In order to prevent further litigation, the executors commenced this action against her for the purpose of obtaining a perpetual injunction to restrain her from further litigation. Feigned issues were directed by the Court, and the case was sent to the Circuit for trial before a jury. When the action was called in its regular order on the calendar today, the defendant failed to appear. The plaintiffs contented themselves by showing the circumstances under which the defendant executed the releases and other papers produced by them. The jury found for the plaintiffs on all the issues.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. John Graham and Mr. J. L. Sutherland; Messrs. Winter and Gage for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 10.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

AN ISSUE BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT—$5,000 FOR BEING THROWN DOWN STAIRS.

Henrietta McArthur vs. *Patrick Cassidy.*—This was an action for assault and battery, the damages being laid at $25,000. The plaintiff, who was a tenant in premises of which the defendant acted nominally as landlord, got into some dispute with the latter on the stairway of the building about a stove, and, as she alleges, struck her and knocked her down a flight of stairs, whereby she sustained injuries, from the effects of which she still suffers. Plaintiff's testimony and that of her little daughter was positive as to the assault by the defendant, while, on the other hand, the defendant himself testified that he had committed no assault upon her, but that she had thrown herself partially on the stairs, at the same time threatening that she would make him suffer for it. One witness testified that she saw the parties disputing and the woman in a threatening attitude, but did not see the defendant strike or push her; still another witness saw her lying on the stairs in such a position as might indicate that she had voluntarily fallen there.

The jury returned a verdict for $5,000, and the Court granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

Edwards and Fields for plaintiff; Flanagan and Gross for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 10.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

DAMAGES AGAINST A TELEGRAPH COMPANY FOR THE NON-TRANSMISSION OF A MESSAGE.

Chichester vs. *The Western Union Telegraph Company.*—This action was brought to recover damages against the Company for a failure to send a telegraphic dispatch. On the 12th of May, 1870, the plaintiff received a telegram from Franklin, Penn., asking if he was still willing to accept employment at the rate of $300 per month, the matter having been, it appears, previously discussed between the parties. The telegram was delivered to the plaintiff by a small boy, at a late hour in the evening. The plaintiff wrote the following on the back of the dispatch: "I will accept at $300 per month." This was delivered to the boy, with instructions to send it. The next morning the plaintiff inquired at the defendants' office if his telegram had been sent, at the same time stating that it was a very important matter to him. One of the operators informed him that the message had gone, and had been received by the person to whom it was sent before that time. A day or two after, the plaintiff, not having heard anything from Mr. Brough, the person who sent the telegram from Franklin, sent another telegram asking if the former one had been received. The reply was that they had heard nothing from the plaintiff, and in consequence the Company which had proposed to employ him, had engaged another person in his stead. It was further shown that an agreement had been entered into between Mr. Brough, as President of the Franklin Gas-works, and the plaintiff, by which the latter was to be employed in the construction of the gas-works, and that plaintiff was waiting here in New-York for the telegram from Franklin.

The complaint demanded the amount of two months' salary at $300 per month and interest.

On the part of the Telegraph Company it was contended that the latter were not liable for the non-transmission of any telegrams not received within the rules prescribed for their agents, and that the plaintiff was supposed to have knowledge of the rules which governed the Company.

Judge ALKER delivered an able and impartial charge to the jury, who, after deliberating for an hour and a half, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $400. Other suits are pending between the same parties for the same cause of action, the plaintiff having elected to seek his remedy in this Court for the salary he could have obtained from the Gas Company.

For plaintiff, Mr. John D. Townsend; for defendants, Messrs. Porter, Lowrey and Soren.

PLEA OF TITLE IN AN ACTION OF TRESPASS.

John McEwan vs. *Patrick Renahan.*—The plaintiff brought this action to recover damages for trespasses alleged to have been committed by the defendant at various times to premises occupied by the plaintiff. Both the parties are residents of East Sixteenth-street, and owners of adjoining houses. The main trespass complained of was the taking down of a division fence which separated the rear portions of the lots, and its erection, by defendant, about six or seven inches to the westward, thus placing the fence on plaintiff's premises.

The suit was defended on the ground that the old fence stood upon defendant's ground. He insisted that no one could be charged with trespassing upon his own land.

Judge GROSS charged the jury that they were not to consider the question of the title to the land; that if the plaintiff occupied peaceably, his occupancy was entitled to protection. The acts complained of by him being conclusively established, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Hatch & Beneville; for defendant, E. D. McCarthy and Mr. Reynolds.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$50,000	6s, '81, C.	110⅜
500	do.	110⅜
18,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	109
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	c. 108⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	107⅛
13,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	c. 107⅛
109,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108
16,500	do.	s3. 108
15,600	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108⅜
2,500	do.	c. 108⅜
5,500	U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	107⅛
500	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	107⅛
27,500	do.	107⅛
36,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	110⅞
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	63⅞
14,000	do.	64
2,000	do.	64⅛
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, Old	bet. c. 64⅜
4,000	Vir. St. 6s, Old	66
29,500	N. C. old bds.	44⅜
2,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	23
12,000	Ga. St. 7s, g. b.	93⅞
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	60⅜
13,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss.	88⅜
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	89⅜
4,000	Ark. 6s, F. Bds.	57⅛
3,000	Bro'n 6s, W. L.	92⅜
1,000	Erie 1st M.	95⅛
3,000	Erie 2d M., '79	92
2,000	Erie 5th M.	79⅛
1,200	Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st M.	90
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d	92⅛
5,000	Mic. So. S. F. B.	98⅛
5,000	Mic. So. 2d M.	94⅜
14,000	C. Pac. R. G. B.	90⅜
1,000	Union Pac. 7s, Land G. Bds.	56⅛
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M., Pref.	84
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	95
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st M.	72⅛
11,000	do.	72⅛
4,000	Chi. & N. West. Int. Bds.	92
6,000	C., R. I. & Pac. 7s	97⅜
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	82⅛
12,000	do.	82
1,000	Gt. West. 1s, '88	90⅜
5,000	T. & W. con. con. bds.	82
1,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st Iowa div.	85⅛
50	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	101
5	Cent. Nat. Bank	104
10	Nassau Bank	107
23	Ninth Nat. Bank	111
10	B'k'rs. & Bro. Ass.	99⅛
100	Canton Co.	68
100	Mariposa Pf.	9⅛
90	West. U. Tel.	45⅜
700	do.	b. c. 45⅜
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	41⅜
400	do.	41⅛
100	do.	b30 41⅜
100	do.	b. c. 41⅛
300	do.	41⅜
200	do.	41⅛
110	Adams Ex. Co.	65⅛
150	United States Ex.	34⅜
100	do.	35
500	N. Y. C. & H.	b30. 92⅛
1600	do.	92
400	do.	b. c. 92
200	do.	b60. 92⅛
8000	N. Y. C. & H. Ct.	88
700	Erie R.	22⅛
300	do.	22⅜
100	do.	22⅛
200	Harlem	132⅛
700	Reading	99⅜
200	do.	b3. 99⅛
100	do.	s60. 99⅛
1500	do.	s3. 99⅜
100	Mich. Cen.	b60. 117⅜
200	L. S. & Mich. So.	93
100	do.	92⅜
100	do.	s10. 92⅜
25	do.	92⅜
50	do.	92⅜
300	do.	b. c. 92⅜
200	Union Pac.	12⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts.	105⅛
100	do.	105
100	Chi. & N. W.	71⅜
200	do.	71⅛
10	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82⅛
100	do.	82⅜
100	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	85
65	Chi. & R. I.	105⅛
300	do.	b. c. 105⅛
100	do.	105⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72⅜
100	N. J. Cen.	102⅞
10	do.	103
100	Tol., W. & W.	49⅛
60	Del., Lack. & W.	104⅛
38	do.	104⅜
100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅜
500	do.	29⅛
13	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	70⅛
231	Morris & Essex	88
200	do.	b. c. 88⅛
200	H. & St. Jo.	91
100	do.	b30. 91
100	do.	s60. 90⅜
200	do.	c. 91⅛
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	102
250	do.	101⅛
100	do.	101
110	Dub. & Sioux City	90

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	108⅜
3,500	do.	109
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	108⅜
11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	108⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	107⅛
50,000	do.	b3. 107⅛
3,000	do.	108
10,000	do.	107⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	c. 108⅜
1,350	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅛
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅛
20,000	do.	107⅛
10,000	do.	b3. 107⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	110⅞
1,000	Va. St. 6s, new	62
4,000	Va. St. 6s, old	65⅛
5,000	So. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	60⅜
5,000	do.	60⅛
50,000	do.	b60 61⅛
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	89⅜
5,000	do.	89⅛
2,000	N. Car. old bds.	44⅜
4,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. 7s	97⅛
1,000	Erie 3d	88⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	82
1,000	Un. Pa. R. 1st	73
2,000	Cen. Pac. g'ld bs	90⅛
700	Mariposa Pf.	9⅛
50	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	41⅜
200	do.	41⅛
800	do.	bet. call 41⅛
200	W. U. Tel.	b. c. 46
700	N. Y. C. & H. R. R., bet. call	91⅛
200	Erie Railway	22
100	do.	bet. call 21⅞
600	L. S. & M. So. R.	92⅜
200	do.	bet. call 92⅜
800	do.	92⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	117⅛
100	Union Pac. R.	12⅜
100	Joliet & C. R.	b. c. 91
100	Ill. Cen. R.	b. c. 133⅛
200	Chi. & R. I.	b. c. 105⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	104⅛
200	do.	bet. call. 105
150	Mil. & St. P. R.	50⅛
500	do.	bet. call 50
100	Tol., W. & W.	49⅛
100	do.	49
200	Del., L. & W. R.	104⅛
7	Rome & W'rtown	124
20	Chi. & Alt. R.	114⅛
100	Chio & Miss. R.	29⅜
100	do.	b3 29⅛
100	H. & St. J. R.	91⅛
100	do.	91⅛
200	do.	91⅛
500	Moris & Es. R.	88

TUESDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

There was a good measure of activity at the Stock Exchange, today, in the Public Funds and State and Railway Bonds, and the amount of business in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares was quite considerable. At the same time the market feels the absence of a pronounced speculation, such as might induce large outside orders of a speculative nature. As it is, the Brokers on both the *Bull* and *Bear* side of the market evince a common hesitation and a common lack of confidence as to the future of prices. The course of the dealings today shows a large investment demand for United States 5-20s, and the other Gold bearing Stocks of the United States, and with the present steadiness or rather firm feeling in Gold, it would not be surprising if the demand for 5-20s should soon extend to the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges. Such orders have been very light, of late, owing rather to dullness than depression in London and Frankfort.

In the Southern State Bonds the speculation in new Tennessees goes on with much firmness, and these Bonds are now selling up to the price of the old ante-war issues, 64@64½ ⅌ cent. The South Carolinas have not recovered from the depression of last week. The Virginias are dull and the North Carolinas barely steady. Some parcels of Missouri 7 ⅌ cent. indorsed Bonds, due five years hence, have been bought up at about 95 ⅌ cent. since the January 3½ ⅌ cent. coupons came off, and they are now held for an advance. The New-York Bounty 7 ⅌ cents due in currency about the same time are selling at 104½ ex dividend. The 6 ⅌ cents of Missouri are in demand at 89½@89½ ex dividend. The Missouri and Pacific 6 ⅌ cent. Gold Mortgages (3 ⅌ cent. Interest due Feb. 1,) are selling at 86@87, and the Central Pacifics at 90½ ex coupon. The traffic of the Central line turns out $62,000 better than estimated in the annual address of the Bankers of the Company to their Bondholders. Most of the large parcels of Union Pacifics involved in the affairs of Messrs. AMES, have either been sold or replaced in Bank or with Bankers, for the accommodation of the estate of Mr. AMES, under the Boston arrangement of Saturday last. The price today is 72½@72¾@73 ⅌ cent., last sales at 73 ⅌ cent.

In the Miscellaneous Shares there is apparently a movement going on in Pacific Mail. One report credits the leading *Bear* in the New-York and Western Roads as the *Bull* in Pacific Mail. The Stock sold as high as 41½ ⅌ cent. this forenoon. The Western Telegraph sold at 46 ⅌ cent.

The New-York Central Stock and Scrip were firm and the Stock decidedly active early in the day, together with the Lake Shore Stock and Reading. The North-wests, Rock Island and St. Pauls were steady at about yesterday's late prices, but not so active as the other Roads here mentioned. Hannibal and St. Joseph Common, which broke below 90 last night, recovered to 91½ ⅌ cent. This is so much a Boston concern that no one here is supposed to know much about the ups and downs of the Stock. It may be that the Boston holders have had their losses in the recent failures in that quarter, and are not so able to hold.

Late in the day, a rumor was current that the Alabama Gold Interest in default, through failure of the Alabama and Chattanooga Road to provide the Money last week, is on the eve of payment through an arrangement now in progress with the Railroad people. The same promise was held out when the default took place, and we have only to hope that it is nearer consummation.

At the Treasury Office, the Customs paid in today amount to $396,000. The Gold Interest paid out $648,000.

The Foreign Exchanges are again firm, and the supply of Merchant and transient Bank Bills on London quite limited, so that the leading drawers make their own terms. The 60 days rate is 109½ ⅌ cent.; short sight, 109¾@110 ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards the Railway Stocks were nearly all looking firm, and prices ¼@½ ⅌ cent. higher than in the forenoon. The Gold Room advanced to 111¼ ⅌ cent., and the Public Funds left off at very full quotations and in demand. The following quotations compare with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 10.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	109	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	108	108
American Gold	110⅞	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅞	64⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅞	92⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88	88⅛
Reading Railroad	99⅛	99⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅛	105⅛
North-west Common	71⅜	71⅜
North-west Preferred	82⅛	82⅜
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	73	73
St. Paul Common	50⅜	50⅛
Lake Shore	92⅜	93
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛	29⅜
Toledo and Wabash	49⅜	49⅛
Western Telegraph	45⅜	45⅜
Erie	22⅛	21⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871. }

Gold receipts	$1,481,287 85
Gold payments	677,622 79
Gold balance	92,950,592 47
Currency receipts	212,293 28
Currency payments	456,136 39
Currency balance	7,188,464 18
Customs	396,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	110⅞	5-20 coup., '67	108
5-20 reg., '62	108⅛	5-20 coup., '68	108⅜
5-20 coup., '62	109	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup., '64	108⅛	10-40 coup.	107⅛
5-20 coup., '65	108⅛	6s, currency	110⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	63⅛
Tenn. 6s, new Bonds	64⅛
Virginia 6s, old	65
Virginia 6s, new Bds.	62
Virginia 6s, reg., old	50
Georgia 6s	85
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93
N. Carolina, 6s, old	45
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	25
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	23⅜
N. Car. 6s, Special Tax	17
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	60⅜
Missouri 6s	89⅜
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	88
Louisiana 6s	60
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds.	67⅛
Connecticut 6s	100
Rhode Island 6s	100
Alabama 8s	100
Alabama 8s, R. R. bds.	84
Arkansas 6s, Funded	57
Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., '81	100
Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Illinois War Loan	100
Ind. 6 ⅌ ct. War Loan	100
Ind. 5 ⅌ ct.	100
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	98
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	98
Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., '78	100
N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	104⅛
N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	104⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	102⅛
N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛
Erie 1st M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	91
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	89
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	88
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	79
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S., '85	104
Harlem 1st M.	100
Harlem C. M. & S. F.	94
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	92
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	116
C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st	108
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d M.	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.	98
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90
Central Pac. bds.	90
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	56
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	55
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	106
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	84
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st bds.	95
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	92
Lack. & West. bds.	95
Del., L. & West. 2d	95
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	97
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84
Tol. & Wab. E. bds.	75
Tol. & Wab. Cons. Conv.	82
Gt. West. 1st, '83	100
Gt. West. 1st, '88	89
Gt. West. 2d, '93	80⅛
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	75
Cal. & Chi. 2d	94⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	97⅛
Morris & Essex 1st	101
Morris & Essex 2d	97⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98⅛
N. J. Cen. 2d	100
N. J. Cen. 1st	103
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77
Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	98
Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Ohio & Miss. Cons.	85⅛
Dub. & Sioux City 1st	92
St. L. & I. M. 1st	89
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	105
M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	91⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 1st	82
Joliet & Chi. 1st	102⅛
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	66
Tol., P. & War. E. D.	82
Tol., P. & War. W. D.	82
Tol., P. & War. 2d	86
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	132⅛
Manhattan	155
Mechanics'	132
Union	142
America	142
Phenix	104⅛
Tradesmen's	150
Fulton	150
Mechanics' & Traders'	120
National	116
Merchants' Exchange	101
Leather Manufact'rs	200
State of New-York	111
Commerce	123
Broadway	290
Ocean	90
Mercantile	125
American Exchange	113⅛
Chatham	162
Irving	118
Metropolitan	131
People's	137⅛
Grocers'	100
Nassau	106⅛
Corn Exchange	135
St. Nicholas	113
Commonwealth	96
Importers' & Traders'	155
Manuf. & Merchants'	95
N. Y. Nat. Exc. B'k	95
Central National	103
Fourth National	105⅛
Ninth National	110⅛
Tenth National	123
Gold Exchange	99
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	99
Del. & Hud. Canal	121⅛
Pennsylvania Coal	220
American Coal	35
Canton Co. Baltimore	68⅜
Consol. Coal of Md.	20
Western Union Tel.	45⅜
Quicksilver Mining	4
Quicksilver Pref.	7
Mariposa Mining	6
Mariposa Pref.	9⅛
Boston Water Power	19⅛
Adams Express	65⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	36⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
American Express	42⅛
United States Ex.	34⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 10.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100⅛
City 6s, new	100⅛	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	120⅛	121
Pennsylvania Central	62	62⅛
Reading	99⅛	99⅜
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅛
Catawissa Preferred	37⅛	38⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜	27
Northern Central	41⅛	41⅜
Lehigh Navigation	34	34⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	87⅛	87⅜

The Irving Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable free of tax, on demand.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Eight ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Fireman's Trust Insurance Company of Brooklyn, have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable free of tax, on demand.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable free of tax at the Bank of America.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable free of tax at the Bank of America.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for December prove to be greater by $62,805 than the estimate published before the close of the month, and are as follows:

Earnings December, 1869	$467,659
Earnings December, 1870	612,805
Increase	$145,146

The total earnings for the year were:

1869	$5,670,882
1870	7,983,513
Increase	$2,312,621

The receipts of the Northern Missouri Railroad for the

Month of December, 1870 were	$255,726
Month of December, 1869	203,595
Increase	$52,131
The receipts for the year 1870 were	$2,833,399
The receipts for the year 1869 were	2,024,860
Increase	$808,539

We are indebted to the firm of JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, Pearl-street, for a copy of the schedule, prepared by them, of arrivals, departures and due dates of the English, French, and American mails, at China, Japan, Calcutta, Ceylon, San Francisco, and New-York, for the current year, 1871. The schedule will be found useful to merchants, and others interested in the commerce with China and the East Indies.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the Currency value of $4,774,187.

The Chicago *Railway Review* furnishes the following interesting tables of the progress of new Railway building in 1870. The total is 4,933 miles, which proper corrections in New-York, and additions in the other Middle and New-England States, the editor says, would make a grand total of 5,500 miles:

	Iron laid.	Graded.	Total laid.
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—			
Burlington & Quincy	73	....	....
Ottawa, Oswego & F. Riv. Val.	70	87	....
Mendota & Prophetstown	42	....	....
Dixon & Quincy	6	....	....
Chicago & Iowa	42	....	....
	..	....	235
Quincy & Warsaw	39½	....	39½
Chicago, A. & St. Louis—			
Dwight & Lacon	82	....	....
Br. to La.	..	37	....
La. to Mex.	..	51	....
	..	....	82
Chicago & North-western—			
Geneva & St. Charles	2½	....	2½
Toledo, Wabash & Western—			
Decatur & E. St. L.	108	....	....
Bluff City to Han.	55	....	....
	..	....	163
Rockford, R. Island & St. Louis	109¼	9	109¼
Chicago, Dan. & Vincennes	70	....	70
Belleville & S. Ill.	140	....	40
Ind., Bloom'n & Western	200	....	200
St. Louis and S. Eastern	78	78	78
Springfield (Ill.) S. Eastern	140	....	140
St. Louis, Van'a & T. Haute	67	....	67
Springfield & N. Western	..	80	....
Peoria & Rock Island	..	50	....
Streator & Fairbury	..	31	....
Chic., Pekin & S. W.	..	100	....
Plymouth, Kank. & Pac.	..	70	....
Pekin, Linc. & Dec.	15	30	15
Illinois Farmers'	18	....	....
Gilman, Cl. & Springfield	120	120	....
T. H. to Dan.	31	....	....
Laf., Bl. & Miss.	..	70	....
	..	733	1,371¼
MICHIGAN.			
Michigan Central—			
Grand River Valley	20	....	....
J. & N. Air Line	103	....	....
Chi. & Mich. Lake Shore	132	....	....
Kal. & S. H.	14	....	....
Det., H. & Ind	25	35	....
Ionia & Lansing	18	....	....
	..	....	312
Fort Wayne, Jack. & Sag.	42	....	42
Jack., Lansing & Sag.	16	25	16
Gr. R. & Ind.	160	....	160
Peninsular	45	50	45
F. & P. Marquette	14	....	14
Port H. & L. M.	34	....	34
	..	110	623
IOWA.			
Chicago & South-western	160	60	160
Des Moines Valley	15	....	15
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Minn.	105	....	105
Iowa Central	125	....	125
Chicago & North-western—			
Iowa Midland	25	15	25
Sab., Ack. & Dakota	20	....	20
Burlington & South-western	20	20	20
Iowa Southern	..	30	....
McGregor & Sioux City	9	....	9
Illinois Central—			
Dubuque & Sioux City	134½	....	....
Cedar Falls	74	....	208½
	..	190	677½
MISSOURI.			
North Missouri—			
Bl. to Ottumwa	20	....	....
Brunswick to Chillicothe	34	....	....
	..	....	54
Missouri, Kansas & Texas—			
Sedalia Division	110½	....	120½
Holden to Paola	10	165½	....
Sedalia to Fayette	47	....	47
South Pacific	225	....	225
Kansas City, St. Jo. & C. B.	16	....	16
La. & Mo. River	..	100	....
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	..	22	....
St. Louis & St. Joseph	31½	....	31½
Chillicothe & Omaha	..	20	....
Iron Mountain & Pacific	..	20	....
St. Louis & Keokuk	..	30	....
	..	357½	496½
WISCONSIN.			
Chicago & North-western—			
La Crosse, Tr. & Prescott	27	....	27
Baraboo Air Line	..	54	27
Western Union	13	....	13
West Wisconsin	22	....	34
Mad. & Port.	35	....	35
	192	54	96
MINNESOTA.			
North Pacific	100	....	121
St. Paul & Pacific	31	24	....
St. Paul & Chicago	72	....	....
Lake Shore & Mississippi	79	....	....
Win. & St. Pet.	75	....	....
Southern Minnesota	58	....	....
Hastings & Dakota	15	....	....
Stillwater & St. Paul	12	....	271
Minnesota & St. Louis	..	15	....
White Bear	..	16	....
Minnesota & South-western	..	20	....
Minnesota & North-western	..	35	....
	..	211	402
NEBRASKA.			
B. & Mo. River	60	25	....
Midland Pacific	25	32½	....
Omaha & N. W.	20	20	....
Omaha and S. W.	20	....	....
Burlington & S. W.	15	....	....
Elkhorn Valley	..	20	....
	180	77½	180
KANSAS.			
Kansas Pacific	35	....	35
Leav., Law. & Gal.	42	15	....
Kansas City & Santa Fé Div.	12	....	74
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	34	20	34
Mo., Kan. & Tex., Neo. Valley	122	....	122
St. Jos. & Denver City	100	....	100
	..	....	365
COLORADO.			
Kansas Pacific	175	....	....
Denver Pacific	106	....	....
Colorado Central	16	....	....
	..	....	297
NEW-YORK.			
New-York & Oswego Midland	227	75	227
Erie—			
Suspension Bridge	20	....	....
New-York & North	4½	....	24½
Can. & Canast.	15	....	....
Fonda, J. & Gl.	10	....	....
Chenango Valley	23	....	....
Walk. Valley	29	....	77
	..	....	328½
SOUTHERN.			
Mob. & At. Grand Trunk	20	....	20
New-Orleans & Mobile	150	....	....
Sel., R. & Dalton	30	....	....
Sel., Mar. & M.	..	125	....
Mar. & Aug.	27	....	....
Chattanooga	..	30	....
Br. & Alb.	..	50	....
Pensc. & Louisville	14	30	....
Mobile & Montgomery	..	30	....
Memphis & Little Rock	45	....	....
L. R. & Fort Smith	80	10	....
L. R., P. Bl. & N. O.	..	50	....
Miss., Ou. & R. R.	..	20	....
	..	300	366

The New-York Midland Railroad.

From the New-York Standard.

A recent article in these columns has maintained, against the volume of unwise and interested croaking, that the general condition of the railroads now building and in operation in this country is noticeably promising and sound. It may be pertinent to particularize somewhat. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, by reason of its constitution, history and prospects, is calculated to defy the scrutiny and command the respect of the gentlemen who make it their business to misrepresent and depreciate American railroad stocks. The practical value of this railroad to the magnificent section of country which it traverses, and to the Metropolis in which it terminates, is very great, and could not easily be overstated. It brings New-York City forty-five miles nearer Oswego and the great cities of the British Provinces, which are destined, at no long interval, to be named among the United States. It shortens the distance from the Metropolis to Buffalo and the West by seventy miles. It taps the productive coal fields of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. It provides the great and fertile Midland counties with means of occupation and development never possessed before. By means of the Montclair Railroad, which, although closely joined in interest with the Midland, is itself an enterprise deserving special mention, a large section of the most picturesque and eligible portion of New-Jersey is actually placed in more immediate and intimate relations with this city than the avenues in Brooklyn now occupied with the residences of New-York merchants. These are some of the more obvious natural advantages of the New-York and Oswego Midland road.

In the simplicity, economy and security of its financial basis we believe the Midland is unsurpassed by any railroad enterprise that can be named. The name of its President, DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, is of itself a tower of strength in the region of the Midland Counties, where he is best known for his shrewdness, pluck, public spirit, indomitable resolution and incorruptible personal integrity. The bonds are in the hands of Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., than which no financial house stands higher in reputation for substance, weight and honorable dealing. The bonds are issued in a definite proportion to the road actually completed, and certified thereto by the President and the Superintendent. The towns and cities which have lent their aid to this enterprise by subscribing, in their corporate capacity, $6,500,000 capital stock, are restrained by a legal enactment from disposing of the stock without the consent of a majority of the individual tax-payers. The trustees of the mortgage are Messrs. A. A. LOW, GEORGE OPDYKE, and DELOS DE WOLFE. Two hundred and twenty miles of the road are now completed and in operation, and making actual earnings more than enough to meet the current mortgage indebtedness. The grading for the entire road is nearly finished.

Here are assurances of the most tangible character that the year 1871 will witness the triumphant completion, upon a basis of the utmost financial security, of another great through route from the metropolis to the West. It is a road which will win from the start its share of the through traffic, which, vast as it now is, must inevitably increase immensely with the general prosperity and development of the country. It creates a lucrative way traffic, according to the evidence already furnished, as fast as it can be built. With these resources it will have to pay dividends on a capital stock of only $6,500,000, which is secured effectually from getting into the hands of speculators, or undergoing the processes of indefinite depletion which sometimes unsettles the values of railway securities.

These are the facts which authorize the assertion that no railroad project of similar magnitude could have been achieved with greater economy, discretion or dispatch, or with more satisfactory guarantees of a large success.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. }

The subjoined table will show the gross earnings and operating expenses of the main line of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (Salt Lake to San Francisco,) and the number of miles operated in each year, from the commencement to the present time:

	Miles Operated.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
1865	31 to 56	$401,941 92	$121,669 88
1866	56 to 94	864,917 57	200,710 61
1867	94 to 137	1,470,653 50	330,913 33
1868	137 to 468	2,300,767 17	843,066 54
1869	468 to 742	5,670,822 25	2,993,528 19
1870	742 to 900	7,920,710 98	4,060,564 95
Total		$18,629,813 39	$8,550,548 15

The net earnings, interest liabilities and surplus earnings for the same period were:

Net earnings.	Interest on outstanding Bonded debt.	Surplus of net earnings over interest.
$10,079,265	$4,184,221	$5,895,042

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Central Pacific Railroad has earned, in six years, more than $10,000,000 net over operating expenses, and nearly $6,000,000 over operating expenses and interest on its bonds; while, during four years and a half of that time, the road was under construction, without through business, and, for the first three years, with less than 100 miles in operation.

Of the earnings for 1870, at least sixty-five per cent was from local business.

The security of the principal, and the assurance of regular and prompt payment of interest, which are afforded in the valuable property and immense revenue of the road, render the Central Pacific bonds as safe and reliable an investment as can be made.

We deal in them the same as in Government securities; they are daily quoted on the regular call of the New-York Stock Exchange, and of several of the most important Stock Exchanges of Europe, and can be as readily sold at quoted market price as the bonds of the United States Government.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold, &c., make collections, receive deposits, allow interest thereon, and do a general Banking business. FISK & HATCH.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871. }

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA have built and equipped 180 miles of new road through the richest portion of Iowa, thus opening the first through route across the State from north to south. Parties desiring to invest in First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, issued at the rate of only $16,000 to the mile, and offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency, are invited to call at this office and obtain pamphlet, with full particulars.

Parties exchanging Governments for these Bonds will receive about one-third more interest upon the investment.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT.

CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A limited amount for sale at ninety and accrued interest, by

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	9	Leather, sides	13,271
Cotton, bales	3,539	Spirits Turp., bbls.	65
Copper, bbls.	48	Resin, bbls.	587
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	182	Pork, bbls.	1,289
Eggs, bbls.	280	Beef, pks.	180
Flour, bbls.	7,443	Cut-meats, pks.	1,399
B. W. Flour, bags	235	Grease, pks.	180
Wheat, bushels	22,400	Lard, pks.	2,615
Corn, bushels	21,400	Stearine, pks.	143
Oats, bushels	10,725	Butter, pks.	1,642
Malt, bushels	5,000	Cheese, pks.	294
Grass-seed, bushels	1,200	Dressed Hogs, No.	3,301
Beans, bushels	957	Starch, pks.	550
Corn-meal, bbls.	325	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	24
Corn-meal, bags	800	Whisky, bbls.	387
Hops, bales	119	Wool, bales	74
Hides, No.	203	Pecans, pks.	27
Hides, bdls.	118	Tea, hf. cls. (by rail)	4,581

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Wisconsin*, for Liverpool—3,132 bales Cotton, 412 boxes Bacon, 11 hhds. Heads, 52 bbls. Lard, 10 cases Clocks, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 600 bbls. Flour, 3 bales Furs.

By the steamer *City of Limerick*, for Liverpool—30 tcs. Lard, 17,100 bushels Wheat, 4,020 bushels Corn, 244 tcs. Beef, 514 bbls. Flour, 600 bags Clover-seed, 25 boxes Bacon, 1,284 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Geraldine Paget*, for London—22,044 bushels Wheat, 2,550 bbls. Flour, 790 tcs. Beef, 250 bbls. Pork, 1,500 bags Castor Pumice, 90 boxes Bacon, 331 bags Clover-seed, 404 bales Hops, 41 tcs. Pork, 34 pks. Bark, 35 hhds. Tobacco, 10 cases Tobacco, 20 bbls. Hop Ash, 35 boxes Cheese.

By the ship *Nancy M.*, for Rotterdam—5,021 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 712 cases Refined Petroleum, 308 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 456 bbls. Residuum.

By the bark *Sarah*, for Rotterdam—688 tcs. Lard, 7,100 Staves, 692 bales Cotton, 122 logs Wood, 25 boxes Bacon, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 55 boxes Tobacco, 776 bags Clover-seed, 1,145 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Apples.

By the brig *Augusta*, for Hamburg—2,075 bbls. Syrup, 9,000 Staves.

By the bark *Anna*, for Cadiz—70,220 Staves.

By the bark *Vesuvio*, for Odessa—1,995 bbls. Resin, 53,950 gallons Refined Petroleum, 400 boxes Extract Logwood.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at $4 75@$7 25. Pearls continue dull and nominal at $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet at previous figures. Yellow, 33c.@33½c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A restricted business has been reported in most kinds within our former range. The available supply of seasonable styles of work is moderate.

BRICKS—The demand has been on a moderate scale; prices have been quoted steady. Offerings comparatively limited.

CANDLES—Have been selling very slowly at unchanged figures.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate request, but has been very firm in price.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite stiffly held, on a reduced offering, with a good inquiry noted; sales have been reported here since our last of 1,915 bags by the *Ida*, 364 bags by the *Johannes*, and 2,000 bags by the *Tartar*, (of which latter sale a rumor current at the close of yesterday was mentioned in our last,) on private terms; also, at Baltimore, 10,030 bags by the *Esmoyden* on private terms. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS report the week's receipts of Rio and Santos at 24,473 bags; sales, 22,587 bags; stock in first hands, this morning, 19,265 bags here, and 32,671 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary at 10c.@10½c.; fair, 10¾c.@11c.; good, 11¼c.@11½c.; prime, 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, sixty days' credit. There has been a fair demand for West India Coffee at firm rates. We quote: Java at 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c.; in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@16c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@15c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 14c.@15½c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@15c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	3,000
At Mobile	5,000
At Baltimore	5,406
At New-York	19,265
Grand total	32,671

COCOA—Has been inactive, yet quoted steady, including: Guayaquil, 9¾c.@10c.; Caracas, 14c.@15c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@25c.; San Domingo, 7c.@7¼c., all gold.

COTTON—Has again advanced ⅛c. ⅌ lb. on a fairly active market; sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,027 bales for early delivery, (of which 244 bales were to arrive,) including 2,588 bales to shippers, 989 bales to spinners, and 1,450 bales in transit; also, 12,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 300 bales on private terms, 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales taken Jan. 12 at 14⅞c.; February, 300 bales at 15 1-16c.; March, 1,000 bales at 15¼c., 200 bales at 15 5-16c.; March, 100 bales average Middling Memphis at 15⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 600 bales at 15⅛c.; April 100 bales, May 100 bales, June 100 bales, at 15⅜c., average price; Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales February. And today, for January, 200 bales at 14⅞c., 700 bales at 14⅞c., 1,300 bales at 14 15-16c., 1,400 bales at 15c., for January, 100 bales at 14 15-16c., for March, 100 bales at 15 7-16c., together; for January, 100 bales at 14 15-16c., for March, 100 bales at 15 1-16c., together; for February, 300 bales at 15 1-16c., 200 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 300 bales at 15⅛c.; for March, 400 bales at 17⅜c., 700 bales at 15 7-16c., 400 bales at 15⅛c.; for April, 200 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 1,500 bales at 15⅛c., 300 bales at 15⅛c.; free on board, New-Orleans, 400 bales, private terms. Exchanges—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales March; 9-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales February for 100 bales April; ⅛c. paid to exchange 300 bales January for 300 bales March; ⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales January for 500 bales March.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,160
Receipts last week	28,225
Receipts the preceding week	22,819
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	486,211
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts preceding year	[illegible]
Exports since our last	4,108
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	77,300

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been very quiet, yet quoted steady at 80c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—The dealings have been mainly in a jobbing way on the basis of previous quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in light demand and unsettled in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been quite moderately sought after at rather less buoyant prices. The offerings have been somewhat more liberal. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,450 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; very inferior to very good Extra State at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible]; very good to fancy, [illegible]; poor to good shipping Extra Western, [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at [illegible] ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 40@$5 00
Sour Flour	5 00@5 70
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in less request, at drooping rates. Sales reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for poor to good ordinary, and [illegible] for good ordinary to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request and firm at [illegible] for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Corn-meal has been in less demand at [illegible] for Yellow and White Western; [illegible] for Jersey; [illegible] for Southern; $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet at from [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	[illegible]
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	[illegible]
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, puncheon	[illegible]

FRUIT—The demand has been fair for the leading articles at firm and rather buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 4,800 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 65 ⅌ box; 375 casks Currants, part at 8⅛c.@8¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.; 100 cases Turkey Prunes at 9¼c., and job lots of other articles within our range.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in quite active demand at a further improvement in prices, particularly of new crop Spring, in which the bulk of the business has been transacted. The main call has been from export buyers, who have been favored by renewed depression in steam freights. There has been some speculative and milling inquiry noted. The dealings in new crop No. 2 Spring have been comparatively liberal at from $1 44½@$1 48 for fair to prime, closing at $1 48 for straight samples, afloat, and $1 [illegible] for fair to good, in store, ⅌ bushel. New crop No. 1 Spring has been scarce, and wanted at $1 [illegible], afloat, closing with $1 47 bid, and $1 [illegible], asked, ⅌ bushel. Old crop Spring has been in some request at from $1 [illegible], chiefly at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has attracted more attention at firmer rates, ranging from $1 45@$1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. White Wheat has been inactive, but held with confidence. The general market closed strong and buoyant for all descriptions, particularly for the better qualities of new Spring, which meet with the readiest sale for shipment, and of which the offerings are unusually light. Sales have been reported since our last of 142,[illegible] bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at $1 [illegible], chiefly at $1 [illegible] for Amber; No. 1 Spring nominally at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 do. at $1 44½@$1 48, chiefly at $1 [illegible], afloat, $1 [illegible], in store; mixed Spring at $1 35; old Spring at $1 [illegible]; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 45@$1 52½; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 45@$1 52½, the inside price, to arrive; White Southern nominally at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in rather better request at a shade stronger prices, closing firmly, on a limited offering. The inquiry has been in part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 75c.@79½c. for new Mixed Western; 75c.@83c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 80c.@87c. for White do.; 72½c.@75c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive at from 85c.@$1 for poor ordinary to prime Western, and $1 05@$1 08 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in fair request at firm rates; sales, 27,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10@$1 12½, afloat, the latter for Bay, and $1 07 in store, and State at 78c.@83c., ⅌ bushel. Barley-malt continues quiet at unaltered rates, including Canada at $1 [illegible] and State at 85c.@$1 05 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been moderately active, but at easier and somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 83,500 bushels at 58c.@63½c., as extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 60c. afloat for inferior new Mixed Western, 60½c.@62½c. for State, 61½c. for Pennsylvania, and 60c.@63½c., for track and afloat, for new White Ohio, the latter rate for choice, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 1,114 bbls. Flour and 29,100 bushels Wheat, and 4,020 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 2,550 bbls. Flour and 22,044 bushels Wheat for London, and 1,145 bbls. Flour for Rotterdam.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull at about former quotations.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request and steady in price at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 25 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling slowly at $1 15@$1 25 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been very little inquiry noted for any description, yet prices have been quoted nominally steady.

HIDES—The demand has been moderate for desirable kinds of stock within our previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,500 Buenos Ayres at 25c.@25½c., gold; 15,000 Montevideos, to arrive, at 24½c., gold; and 250 Texas, wet salted, on private terms. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 22½c.@24c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 22c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 22c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 20c.@22c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 18@18 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Curaçoa, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@16c., gold, as they run; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 21c.@22½c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c., currency, as they run; Southern, 12@16 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 14c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 18@20 lbs., 14c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 20@22 lbs., 16½c.@17½c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@25 lbs., 13½c.@15c., currency. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@12½c., currency, selected; City-slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected; City-slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 9c.@9½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 26½c.@27½c., gold, selected; Minas, 11@15 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 27c.@28c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14½c.@15c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22, 12c.@12½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@22 lbs., 10c.@11c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 10c.@11c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at from 6c.@14c. for New Crop, 4c.@8c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 119 bales; exports, 404 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Dealings in all kinds of stock have been very moderate since our last, but holders have been generally firm in their views as to values.

LEATHER—A pretty fair call has been noted for Sole at unaltered figures, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@36c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c., ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in moderate demand on the basis of 22⅛c.@22½c. ⅌ lb., showing a steady market; sales, 175,000 lbs. Iron of all descriptions has been quiet at about former rates, including Glengarnock Pig at $32, and No. 1 American do. at $30@$31, ⅌ ton; sales, 50 tons Summerlee do. at $33 ⅌ ton. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been quite dull at previous figures. Tin has been active and dearer, under more favorable foreign advices; sales, 3,500 boxes at $8 12½@$8 50, gold, for Charcoal Plates, and $7 50, gold, for Charcoal Terne, now held higher; also, 30 tons English at 33c.@33⅛c., now held at 33½c., with Straits at 33½c.@34c., and Banca at 37⅛c.@38c., gold, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a livelier movement in New-Orleans at steadier prices; sales, 1,631 bbls., in lots, part at auction, at from 60c.@75c., ⅌ gallon. Other kinds have been dull and unsettled. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 50c.@75c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted about steady, on a moderate call for desirable lots; sales 2,800 bbls. strained at $2 25@$2 35 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter price for good. Receipts, 587 bbls.; exports, 1,995 bbls. Tar has been held firmly, but has been inactive; sales 60 bbls. Washington at $2 45 ⅌ bbl. Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 329 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 48½c.@49c. for merchantable, and 50c. for New-York pkgs., ⅌ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@50c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 20@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 30@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate request, since our last, at essentially unaltered rates; sales, 150 tons City at $[illegible], gold; and 300 tons Western, at Baltimore, at $40 50@$41, currency, ⅌ ton.

OILS—The demand for most articles has been limited, but prices have been quoted steady, including: Crude Whale at 58c.@65c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 73c.@76c.; Crude Sperm at $1 24@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Sperm, $1 40@$1 42; Lard-oil, $1 10@$1 15; Red Oil at 80c.@70c.; Linseed-oil at 82c.@84c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 20 in casks; Menhaden at 49c.@60c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@61c.; Refined Yellow, 66c.@68c.; White Winter, 75c.@78c. ⅌ gallon; Spermaceti, 29c. ⅌ lb., with sales of 10,000 lbs. reported on private terms.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—*For the week ending Jan. 9.*—*Sperm*—Is very quiet, and we have no transactions to report. *Whale*—Continues quiet, the only sale being 250 bbls. Northern, for manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Jan. 9, 1871:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
	none.	none.	none.
Total			
Previously	56,021	74,705	656,225
From Jan. 1, 1870, to date	56,021	74,705	656,225
Same time last year	42,713	88,477	937,946
Exports for the week ending Jan. 9, 1871	546	....	18,418
Previously	19,499	9,762	347,918
From Jan. 1, 1870, to date	19,045	9,762	366,336
Same time last year	11,018	7,977	778,422

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The very meagre offerings and the increased firmness of holders have had the effect of checking business in all descriptions of Oil. The Creek quotations for Crude, Upper Road deliveries, have been advanced to $[illegible], and Lower Road to $3 60 ⅌ bbl. Crude in bulk here has been in request at 12c., but has not been available under 13⅛c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude has been in some demand at 17⅛c. here, and 16⅛c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 600 bbls. Refined has been held firmly, but has been in less urgent request, particularly for export, shippers having been unwilling to make free purchases at the advanced prices claimed. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, on private terms, the asking price having been 24⅛c.; 1,500 bbls. Standard White, January to March, at 24⅛c. ⅌ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, equal to 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, on private terms, the current quotations having been 23⅛c.@23c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 310 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 5,021 bbls. and 712 cases Refined, 308 bbls. Lubricating Oil, and 456 bbls. Residuum for Rotterdam; 53,950 gallons Refined for Odessa. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate demand, within a range of 28⅛c.@29⅛c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet at 9⅛c. in shipping order, 14c.@14⅛c. in cases, and 4⅛c.@4⅛c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* publishes the following statement of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Jan. 2	2,332	....	267
Tuesday, Jan. 3	....	....	....
Wednesday, Jan. 4	604	....	....
Thursday, Jan. 5	1,094	357	1,792
Friday, Jan. 6	1,130	....	357
Saturday, Jan. 7	1,544	....	59
Total per week	7,804	357	2,649
Same time, 1870	16,175	517	2,436
Same time, 1869	8,570	1,618	3,629
Same time, 1868	6,047	322	3,227

The following are the Crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points by river and rail:

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude received	11,356	7,804

The following are the Crude receipts from all points for the past six years by river and rail:

	Bbls.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 7, 1871	7,804
Same time 1870	16,175
Same time 1869	8,570
Same time 1868	6,047
Same time 1867	[illegible]
Same time 1866	41,131

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	4,452	357
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,603	2,649
Total	17,055	3,006

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from Jan. 1 to 7:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,618	517	357
Allegheny Valley Railroad	3,623	2,436	2,649
Total	5,041	2,953	3,006

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined Oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	17,000	29,000
Refined, barrels	3,500	10,000
Total	20,500	39,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held firmly for prompt delivery, with a limited offering noted, but has been very quiet. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 329 bbls., at $20@$20 25, chiefly at $20 for new Mess; $19@$17 25 for new Prime and Extra Prime, and $19 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a less confident demand noted with sellers on the basis of $20 25 for Western mess, seller February, and $20 37½ seller March, but buyers were unwilling to operate at the asking figures. Dressed Hogs have been in good demand at a shade better prices. We now quote the range at from 8c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8¼c., for Western, and 8¼c.@9½c. for City. Cut-meats continue in request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 280 pks. at 12c.@12½c. for Pickled Hams, and 7¼c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in fair demand at uniform prices; sales of 475 boxes at 11⅛c. for City Short Clear; 11c. for City Long do.; 10⅛c.@10¾c. for Western Short Clear; 10⅛c. for Western Cumberland, ⅌ lb. Lard has been in moderate request at uniform quotations, though closing rather more favorable to purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12c.@12⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 11⅛c.@12c for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,750 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller January, at 12⅛c., and March part at 12⅛c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in good demand and firm; sales have been reported of 340 bbls., in lots, at $10@$13 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues quiet at $28@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales 120 tcs. Beef Hams have been in moderate request at $28@$30 50 for large and job lots, ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter continues in demand at uniform rates; State, inferior to fancy, 28c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@32c., the day's receipts were 1,642 pkgs. Cheese has been selling slowly at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 294 boxes.

RICE—Continues in demand at about steady rates, on rather light offerings. Carolina, $6 50@$7 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs., the latter rate for choice.

SALT—Has been in light stock and moderate request at full rates.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet but steady. Crude, 8c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Trade has been dull in all kinds, and prices have shown less buoyancy. We quote Clover at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 10@$2 15; Timothy at $5 75@$6; and Calcutta Linseed at $2 20@$2 22½, gold ⅌ bushel of 56 lb. Sales, 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2 10.

SKINS—Have been quiet at about former rates, including: *Deer*—Honduras, 39c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 33c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.@40c.; Para, Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 38c.@40c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 57c.@55c.; Matamoras, 57c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 52c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 45c.@50c.; Curaçoa, 15c.@37½c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, each, 40c.@45c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been quoted steady on a moderate jobbing trade, including Castile at 10¼c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1 at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been sparingly sought after at previous quotations including Mace at $1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs at 80c.@82½c.; Cassia at 36½c.@37c.; Cloves at 11⅛c.; Pepper at 16c.@16½c.; White Pepper at 22c.; Pimento at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; Ginger at 10c.@12c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been more liberal, and the demand has been on a limited scale at a fraction lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 127 hhds. Cuba and Demerara at from 9⅛c.@12c.; 30 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 9⅛c.@10 5-16c., and 1,242 boxes Havana, at from 9⅛c.@10c., ⅌ lb. We now quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Refined have been in less demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@14c. ⅌ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14c. A's, 13⅛c.@13⅛c.; B's, 13⅛c.@13⅛c.; Extra C's, 12⅛c.; and Yellow, 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅛c.@9c., also, small lots of Stearine at 9c.@12c., and of Grease at 7c.@8⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been firm and in moderate demand.

TOBACCO—Has been without activity, though quoted pretty firm; sales, 250 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@12c.; 74 cases 1869 Ohio at 17⅛c.; 50 cases sundry growths at steady rates; 150 bales Havana at 85c.@$1; and 175 bales Havana, in bond, at 30c., gold, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather more demand at a shade stronger rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in small lots, at 91c.@91½c. in iron, and 89½c. for wood bound pkgs. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 387 bbls.

WHALEBONE—The recent movements in this line Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. sum up thus: "The sales since our last circular have been as follows: 4,600 lbs. (part new) Arctic at 85c., for home use; 4,000 lbs. Old Arctic at 85c.; 5,000 lbs. Old Arctic at 85c., all gold; also, 11,000 lbs. (part new) on private terms for export. We quote: Arctic, 80c.@82½c.; North-west, 85c., nominal; South Sea, none.

	Pounds.
Stock Dec. 19	417,000
Arrived at San Francisco	100,000
Total	517,000
Sales—Export	14,000
Home use	4,000—18,000
Stock in United States Dec. 31	499,000
Sales since—Export	8,000
Stock on date in United States	491,000

FREIGHTS—There has been a fairly active business reported in the line of Breadstuff engagements, but at easier rates, with an increased supply of room available. The Cotton and Provision movements have been moderate at weaker figures. Petroleum vessels have been in some demand, but the bids have not been generally satisfactory to ship-owners, and but few negotiations have been actually completed. There has been a limited call for vessels for general cargo, and a few vessels were reported as having been placed on the berths by owners. For Liverpool, the reported engagements include 1,450 bales Cotton, part at ⅛d., by sail, and ⅛d., by steam, ⅌ lb.; 5,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d., by sail, and, in part, at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., by steam, ⅌ bbl.; 90,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 600 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 42s.; 300 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 110 hhds. Tallow, chiefly by sail, at 25s. ⅌ ton; 75 hhds. Tobacco by sail at 32s. 6d. ⅌ hhd. Also a British ship, of 800 tons register, to place on the berth, for general cargo, on private terms. For London, 45 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d. ⅌ hhd.; 900 bags Clover-seed at 27s. 6d.; and 110 tons measurement goods on private terms. For Falmouth and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, an American bark, of 449 tons register, with 3,000 bbls. Flour at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Bristol, a Danish ship, 600 tons register, with 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, 1,000 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d.; and 500 bags Clover-seed, part at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also a Swedish brig, of 225 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bremen, equal to 500 tons heavy and 120 tons measurement goods, at from 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also, 130 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Hamburg, 800 bags Clover-seed, at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Rotterdam, a British bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a French brig, of 199 tons register, with general cargo, and back to New-York, at a round sum. For Constantinople, a British bark, of 459 tons register, with equal to 16,000 cases Petroleum, at 30c., gold.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., near 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Lea Silly, Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fowler and Miss Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 8 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The fire from the German batteries to the south of Paris has set the buildings within Fort de Montrange a fire. By way of Bordeaux details of the battle near Vendome, on Friday, have been received. They do not modify the accounts already received from French sources. The German column advancing on Le Mans has advanced to St. Calais with slight opposition. The Germans in the North are said to be massing at Bapaume. In an affair with Uhlans before Lille the French took forty-three prisoners. The siege of Langres has been raised by the Germans. Gen. VON WERDER has been heavily reinforced in the East. *La Patrie* says the financial is worse than the military condition, and it suggests a return to *assignats*. An exchange of wounded prisoners is spoken of. Count BISMARCK'S note to the Prussian Ambassador in London says the report of the commander at Rouen had not been made, but the facts regarding the sinking of the colliers are known. The Ambassador is instructed to tell Lord GRANVILLE that M. BISMARCK sincerely regrets that the seizure was necessary to avert imminent danger. The claim for indemnity is admitted, and, if unjustifiable excess was committed, the guilty will be brought to account. Additional explanations represent that the vessels were seized under the apprehension that they would be used to land French troops.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A residence has been offered to the Pope on the estates in Ireland of Right Hon. WILLIAM MONSELL, M. P. for Limerick. Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE has been appointed British Home Secretary. Count VON TAUBE has resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Würtemburg, and is succeeded by Herr VON WAECHTER.

CUBA.

The wife of President CESPEDES, of the Cuban Republic, is in Havana, whence, it is said, she will be permitted to come to this country. The capture of a bearer of important dispatches between Cubans in New-York and the insurgents in Cuba is announced from Havana. A Belgian named JOHN B. PHILLIPS, from New-York, is said to have been detected in swindling Havana merchants before his departure for New-Orleans, and jewelry, obtained by false pretenses, was recovered from him on board the steamer.

CONGRESS.

At the beginning of the session, yesterday, petitions were submitted to the Senate praying for an amendment to the Constitution recognizing the Supreme Being. Several new bills were introduced, including one for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, and the consolidation of certain Indian tribes under its government. A joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which authorizes the appointment of a commission to determine the "*Alabama* claims." The subject of the removal of disabilities was brought up again, but left undisposed of. A new bill on the subject was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. The act revising the Mint and Coinage laws was passed by a vote of 36 to 14 after the amendment reducing the charge for coining had been rejected. The bill prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting appointments to office was then taken up, but soon laid aside to give place to the San Domingo resolutions, which had been returned from the House with amendment. Mr. SUMNER took occasion to make some remarks on what he regarded as new developments in the case. An incidental debate then arose as to whether this discussion should be limited, and it was finally decided to come to a vote at 4 o'clock today.

At the opening of the session in the House, a remonstrance against female suffrage was received from 307 women of Ohio. The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate resolutions providing for a commission to investigate the condition of San Domingo. A debate of considerable length followed, including in its scope both the expediency of the annexation of that island and the necessity of the proposed investigation. Among the opponents of the resolutions were WILLARD of Vermont, HOAR of Massachusetts, and FARNSWORTH of Illinois, on the Republican side of the House. The debate was closed by Mr. ORTH, and the vote was then taken on the amendment declaring that the Government is not committed by these resolutions to the annexation scheme, which resulted in its adoption—108 to 76. The joint resolution was then passed—123 to 63—and sent back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment. This matter being disposed of, Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, made a personal explanation relating to charges of corruption made against him by the *Commercial Advertiser*, of this City, and demanded an investigation, which was accorded, a special committee of five being appointed for the purpose, with power to send for persons and papers. The bill providing for an international exhibition of arts and manufactures at Philadelphia in 1876, was then taken up, and after some debate passed. This closed the day's proceedings.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches met last night and held short sessions. In the Senate several bills were introduced, among them one relative to the rights and liabilities of married women, one of the provisions of which exempts the husband from liability for the wife's debts; another to prevent the opening of roads and streets through the St. John's College grounds, at West Farms, and one by Mr. TWEED to charter the Real Estate Trust Company of the City of New-York. In the House the business was limited to the introduction of bills providing, among other things, for additional compensation to deputies and clerks in the State Departments, and for the protection of the stockholders in express companies.

GENERAL.

A letter received in Boston, from Batavia, dated Nov. 16, says that the Italian ship *Uncowa*, with 537 coolies, from Macao for Callao, was fired near Neptune Island, and abandoned by the Captain and crew, who were saved by a San Salvador ship. Another vessel picked up 112 of the coolies, and 425 perished.

The steamer *Francis* caught fire yesterday forenoon, at Mobile, Ala., and at the latest accounts the fire was still raging. The freight, it was believed, would be saved in a damaged condition, but the fate of the boat was uncertain. She is valued at $75,000, and is uninsured.

J. K. PARKER, in charge of the educational interests of the Crow Indians, and a brother of Col. ELY S. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, died suddenly of erysipelas at Boseman, Montana, on the 6th inst.

Several stores and other buildings were burned, on Sunday night, in Madison, Ind., including the *Free Press* office, causing a loss amounting to from $30,000 to $40,000.

ARTHUR X. BREED, suspected of being the express robber and assailant of the messenger HALPINE, was arrested in Syracuse and taken to Albany. He was confronted yesterday with the young man who sold the pistol with which it is believed the messenger was shot, but the clerk could not identify him. The physicians refused to permit his being confronted with HALPINE, owing to the critical condition of the latter. BREED is thought to be innocent.

The Message of Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, was sent to the Legislature yesterday.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad, held at Mayville, N. Y., yesterday, the following Board of Directors were elected: Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Edward K. Carl, of New-York; George R. Gates, of Buffalo; Thomas Struthers, of Warren, Penn.; Wm. N. Stewart, of Corry, Penn.; Daniel Williams, of Ashville, N. Y.; M. P. Banins, Wm. P. Whiteside, George W. Gifford, J. F. Phelps, and A. K. Warren, of Mayville, N. Y. Hon. M. P. BANINS was elected President and Treasurer.

The Legislature of Louisiana, yesterday, elected J. R. WEST United States Senator on the first ballot.

Gov. BROWN, of Missouri, sent his Message to the Legislature, on Monday, and that body adjourned in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

Mr. Motley and Secretary Fish.

After reading the correspondence between Mr. MOTLEY and Secretary FISH, published in yesterday's issue, one can only say that it is a great pity the quarrel to which it relates was not avoided. As a fencer in words, the rather warm-tempered historian is hardly a match for the cool Secretary. Mr. MOTLEY'S well-known ardor, which makes his history of the struggles for liberty so full of life and dramatic interest, has led him into an indiscretion in this correspondence, of which the wary Secretary of State did not fail to take advantage. The Minister, in giving up his office, had a perfect right to make a full and clear statement of the facts attending his dismissal, but he had no right to suggest dishonorable and petty motives on the part of the President. From motives of this kind, all the previous life of the President shows him to be remarkably free. Mr. MOTLEY had nothing to do with "historical coincidences," such as the date of the rejection of the San Domingo Treaty and his own recall. Such suggestions may come well enough from gossipy journalists, but are not very appropriate from an ambassador to his chief. Mr. FISH does not spare the Minister in reference to this great blunder.

Still, on the other hand, the correspondence reveals a treatment of the eminent historian by the Secretary of State, which was not perfectly fair and open from the beginning. Mr. MOTLEY, with a rather hasty indiscretion, presented to the President before his departure "a memoir" as to the relations between the two countries, which evidently disgusted the cool statesmen who were at the head of our Government. To judge from Mr. FISH'S allusions to it, it was a hot-tempered, rhetorical document, with too many expletives and expressions of temper, to suit the calm judgments of the President and his adviser. This criticism Mr. FISH ought immediately to have made to the departing Minister, and much misunderstanding would have been saved. Subsequently, whatever Mr. MOTLEY did or said in his interviews with the British Minister, the ghost of this memoir, and of Mr. SUMNER'S violent speech, haunted the imagination of his principals. They always fancied him using the extravagant rhetoric of Mr. SUMNER, and the violent adjectives of the memoir, toward the British Government. Almost on his arrival our Minister was guilty of another indiscretion, and that not an unimportant one, in conveying to Lord CLARENDON the President's views on a very delicate point in the negotiations, from memory of a conversation, instead of waiting for written instructions. The result was that he stated our side of the argument too strongly, and was subsequently corrected by his superior. In Mr. FISH'S account of the negotiations, Mr. MOTLEY is represented as urging the American position in the discussion too warmly, claiming too much, and dealing in vague threats. The President was for peace—for a fair and just statement of our grievances—for the most amicable negotiations. The Minister is charged with being for war—with using strong epithets taken from the unfortunate "memoir," and employing threatening expressions.

The President believes in the right of a foreign Power to declare neutrality and recognize belligerency between a State and its rebellious citizens, provided the insurrection has assumed a sufficiently important form. He objects to the British declaration of belligerency, as premature and unfriendly, and as showing the animus of the subsequent actions whose damage is the especial grievance. He does not believe in Mr. SUMNER'S "constructive damages" and violent denunciation of Great Britain, and evidently dreads lest the friend of the Senator holds similar views. Mr. MOTLEY is inclined, on the other hand, to take stronger ground, and make the famous Declaration "the fountain-head" of all our calamities, and in consequence to give a more serious, or even impracticable character, to the negotiations than his instructions warrant.

It need not be said to our readers, that the President's view is the one which has always been held by this journal, and which will be justified by common sense and the calm wisdom of impartial minds. And yet in justification of Mr. MOTLEY, it must be said that Secretary FISH does not make the differences of opinion between the administration and its agent sufficiently apparent in his correspondence. So faithful and eminent an agent as our Minister, ought to have been more distinctly apprised of those divergencies of views. They were not serious. They did no damage to the object of the negotiations. The warmth of the Minister might well lead the British Cabinet to more important concessions. The errors—if errors they were—were on the side of patriotism and popular feeling in this country. A single plain, common-sense letter of Mr. FISH would have corrected them. Why did he not write this letter?

We cannot resist the impression that both he and President GRANT, being men of hard practical judgments and calm temperaments, were disgusted first with Mr. SUMNER'S violent speech against England, and his wild assertions, and then with the oratorical and somewhat ardent "memoir," so injudiciously presented them by their Ambassador; and that this feeling gradually ripened into distrust and want of confidence; and that this natural "incompatibility," and not Mr. SUMNER'S opposition, was the cause of Mr. MOTLEY'S recall.

Italian Unity.

The announcement of the meeting to-morrow night, to express to United Italy the sympathy and congratulations of the American people, has awakened an interest that will not soon evaporate. In the absence of concerted action, the general aspect was one of cold indifference. Dr. MANNING'S declaration that the public opinion of the United States is on the side of the Pope and against the people and King of Italy, seemed for the moment to be justified by the demonstrations of the Roman Catholics in our large cities, and by the absence of any strong voice on the other side. The Ultramontanists of Europe will discover that their reliance upon this country was premature. The bishops and priests have managed matters rather effectively, so far. The opinion of free America will now be heard,—and it will not be in support of the Papal pretensions. New-York moves first. But the ball to be set in motion to-morrow will not cease rolling until it has traversed the continent.

How deeply the appeal stirs the Protestant feeling and the genuine republican convictions of this country, the responses of men of the highest character sufficiently show. A week ago, every public man seemed dumb in the presence of the Roman Catholic power. Now they come, one after another, with expressions of hearty sympathy and congratulation. The influential names attached to the call for the meeting proved that, however much trading politicians may pander to the Roman Catholic vote, the intelligence and honest public spirit of the City cherish respect and admiration for the long-sustained contest which has freed Rome from foreign intervention, given to the States of the Church a constitutional government in the place of an effete and odious despotism, and fulfilled the Italian aspiration for unity. Vice-President COLFAX was the first of our public men to come forward with words of cordial approval. Today we print letters of similar import from Senators TRUMBULL, BUCKINGHAM, and HOWARD, from Secretary DELANO and Ex-Secretary COX. The meeting will furnish further testimony of the same sort. The fact will be made apparent, that all our public men are not cowards or demagogues. Where the American people stand, no man who knows them could for a moment doubt.

"The opening of Italy to liberal ideas," writes Senator TRUMBULL, "and the unlocking of Rome itself to the advancing civilization and intelligence of the nineteenth century, are great events in the world's history." They are events which no lover of freedom, in any country, can contemplate unmoved. Every stage of the struggle of which these are the consummation, has been watched with intense interest. The gradual development of a grand idea, and its peaceful assertion in a shape which establishes right and liberty, and makes Rome the capital of a reconstructed nation, are matters which no people pretending to be free can view with indifference. If the purpose of the movement here were to enlist American opinion in support of revolutionary schemes or efforts,—if it were identified with any species of political propagandism, or with any chimerical doctrine of nationalities,—there might be some reason for doubting its propriety. But the object is simply to recognize the right of the Italian people to reunite under a constitutional government responsible to themselves. It is intended, not to invoke interference in Italian affairs, but to rejoice with Italy in its emancipation from a rule which has been upheld by foreign bayonets, and which made all authority subordinate to priestly power. Can any cause be imagined which more directly commends itself to the judgment, the principles or the traditions of the American Republic?

With characteristic inconsistency, the Democratic *World* ignores the great question of secular and spiritual liberty as involved in the Italian struggle, and links the sympathetic movement with "a certain ancient and fish-like fanaticism." The violation of truth which the imputation implies is worthy of the hired mouth-piece of a party that fawns upon the Roman Catholic vote, and uses it for the basest purposes. The only "fanaticism" that enters into the matter is that which ranting orators at Roman Catholic meetings have introduced. Against the fanaticism which would subordinate liberty to the Church, make a brave people the chattels of the Pope, and overthrow constitutional government for the sake of a dogma,—the *World* had no remonstrance. It and its party are content to see the principle of self-government assailed in the name of religion, and an intervention threatened to revive the abominable tyranny which LOUIS NAPOLEON could no longer uphold. When the magnates of the Papal Church in this country gave to their demonstrations this coloring, they committed a stupid blunder. They attempted to associate American citizenship with European despotism. The challenge thus thrown down will be answered in a manner that will afford Cardinal ANTONELLI small encouragement.

The Wreck of the Saginaw.

The sad news of the wreck of the United States steamer *Saginaw* is confirmed, and we must now await with painful suspense tidings of the fate of most of her crew. We have already published in our news columns the details, so far as known, of this disaster. The *Saginaw*, a fourth-class paddle steamer, commanded by MONTGOMERY SICARD, of New-York, and attached to the Pacific Fleet, was lost on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 29. She went ashore, on her passage from Honolulu to the Midway Islands, on a reef among what are known as French Frigate Shoals. The particular spot has been called Ocean Island, and, more recently, Pecan Island, and is situated in latitude 23° 40′ north, and longitude 67° west, about 500 miles west of Honolulu. Although pounded constantly by a heavy surf, the *Saginaw* did not go to pieces until more than a fortnight after she ran on the rocks. She broke up at last on the 14th of November, the sea having been so constant and violent that it was possible to get very few provisions out of the ship and scarcely any water. Vessels of this kind now carry their water in wrought iron tanks, not easily moved, and there seem to have been in this case scarcely any barrels or casks in which the precious fluid could be taken ashore. Hence, the ninety unfortunates constituting the officers and crew of the *Saginaw*, were placed, directly they reached the land, on quarter rations—the desolate island, which rises at its highest point barely twenty feet above the sea, containing neither food nor drink. On the 18th of November, Lieut. TALBOT, the executive officer of the ship, with a picked crew, started in the gig—a small, open boat—to return for help to the Sandwich Islands. Head winds prevailed, and the party were just a month in making the five hundred miles to their destination.

Lieut. TALBOT and his companions reached Kanai, one of the Sandwich Island group, on Dec. 18. Word was at once sent to Honolulu of what had happened, including the fresh misfortune of the drowning of Lieut. TALBOT and three of his men when making their landing. The poor fellows were terribly exhausted, it seems, with their thirty days' struggle in the open boat, and so could not successfully fight the surf while striving to get ashore. As soon as the United States Minister at Honolulu heard the news he chartered the *Kona* packet, and dispatched her with provisions and water to the scene of the wreck. Two days after, the Sandwich Island Government placed the steamer *Kilanea* at our Minister's service, and this vessel was also equipped and sent off on the same errand. The *Kilanea* is a feeble craft, and the *Kona* is but a schooner. Possibly the former would reach Pecan Island in four days; but, measuring all probabilities, it is doubtful whether relief could reach the ill-fated castaways before Christmas. There are, however, some chances for them of aid in other ways. Pecan Island lies in the centre of the whale fishery ground, and hence some wandering whaler may afford them succor. They may, too, have had rain, and those best informed think there would be no great suffering for want of food if the skies thus vouchsafed the poor mariners drink. Meanwhile their friends should remember that Commander SICARD has the repute of being an officer of singular courage and resource, and, consequently, that all that human sagacity can do in shaping and controlling the destiny of the party will, doubtless, have been accomplished.

The terrible experience of these unfortunates will add, whatever may prove their fate, another chapter to the greedily-read volume of shipwrecks and disasters at sea. Of all the records of ill that wait on frail humanity, such accounts appear to excite the most wide-spread attention. Such dismal tales as those of the *Grosvenor* and the *Lady Hobart*, or, to come down to our own day, those of the *Birkenhead* or the *Independence*, are read with eager if painful curiosity, and hardly anything provokes so much sympathetic conjecture as the mysterious fate of ill-starred ships such as the *President* and the *Pacific*, which, like the vessel so beautifully described by WASHINGTON IRVING, have sailed from port and never been heard of more. The very fictions treating of such themes are always among the most treasured works in literature. Nothing can surpass the hold upon the imagination of young or old of a book like *Robinson Crusoe*, and when a more modern romance, like *Foul Play*, enters the same field, it commands exceptional success. The reasons for this are tolerably obvious. The isolation of human beings from the rest of their kind is of itself always a topic of romantic attraction. But the behavior of men under exceptional and deeply-trying circumstances is perhaps the main centre of interest. People like to see what their fellow-creatures will do when subjected to the spur of extreme necessity, and when invention, its offspring, is thus stimulated to the utmost attainable flights; while apart from and superior to this feeling of speculative interest, a profound pity for brave men thus sorely dealt with by fortune adds to the general solicitude. Let us hope that this sentiment, so universally and anxiously felt for the crew of the *Saginaw*, may soon be replaced by one of congratulation over their rescue; and that this fresh addition to the list of disasters at sea may be among the number in which the memory of previous suffering is softened, if it cannot be blotted out, by a happy conclusion.

Adventurous Travelers.

Our columns have recently presented two curious instances of the strange perils to which man is exposed by his impatience to overleap the natural limits of locomotion. The story of that remarkable balloon voyage from Paris to Lidfjild, in Norway, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, is already familiar to our readers. Those two "young and pleasant, but determined-looking" balloonists, Capt. ROLIER, of the artillery, and M. DECHAMPS, bearer of dispatches, may congratulate themselves on being the heroes of one of the most uncommon adventures and singular escapes on record. Carried across the sea, into which they expected momentarily to fall, and into an unknown land, they were finally obliged to jump from their runaway vehicle when it came within a few metres of the ground. The deep snow saved them from serious injury, and furnished them their only bed for the night. Thinly clad as they were, such cold comfort must have seemed to them only a choice of evils. This inconvenience, however, was fully compensated by the warmth of their reception, when their story became known, and their progress to Christiania was a sort of triumphal fête. What makes the occurrence more remarkable is that neither of the involuntary voyagers had ever before made a journey in a balloon.

As novel and exciting, if not more painful, was the trip made the other night by the fireman of a Connecticut road on the cow-catcher of his engine. While engaged in oiling the machinery he fell, and, being caught and held on the pilot by a few threads of his Cardigan jacket, was, in that position, dragged for four hundred feet before he was dislodged. The wonderful part of it is that his injuries are comparatively slight, and that no bones were broken.

In that far-off day when every man of wealth shall keep his family balloon and his private locomotive, and shall think nothing of breakfasting in Boston and dining in Pekin, these incidents may seem no longer rightly entitled to the wonder we give them. But in a less progressive age it is something to have leaped the ocean and ridden on the very hoofs, as it were, of the iron horse, and we may, at least, wonder at exploits we do not care to imitate.

A Paradise Lost.

Among the effects of that change in our climate which is gradually going on, none is more noticeable than that which has, this Winter, transformed the usually sunny South into an uncongenial region. Sorrowful accounts of disappointment and discomfort reach us from almost every quarter of that national *Hôtel des Invalides*. To learn that the Florida orange groves, with their golden fruit, have been ruined by heavy frosts, and that the temperature down in that paradise of the sick has thus far proved intolerably cold and deadly, is news for which very few people could be prepared.

It has always been a thought full of comfort to the hearts of persons in whose system consumption lurked, or whose bones had become the throne of that tyrant rheumatism, that there was one blest spot accessible, where they might spend Winter amid the surroundings of Summer, and where neither frost, east winds, nor sudden changes ever came. Without the shadow of a Bleak House to darken their roadsides, and with naught but balmy breezes fanning their fevered cheeks, the victims of disease for years have made their pilgrimages to Savannah and St. Augustine, and, sojourning there until Summer came again, have often laid in a lasting stock of strength and hope. But this season has wrought a great change in the scene. Letters constantly come from invalids complaining of their discomforts, and from travelers denouncing in doleful strains the credulity which has led them into misery. These latter look upon the advisers of their trip much as did "Murray's Fools" upon the reverend eulogist of the Adirondacks a year or so ago.

We need not, perhaps, distress ourselves very much on account of those who, as SAMUEL JOHNSON would have said, listened with credulity to the whispers of fancy with regard to Winter pleasure-seeking at the South. They are, or can at will become, philosophers of the peripatetic school, and may easily return or go further to fare either worse or better. But our sincerest sympathy must go out in behalf of that large class of unfortunates who, pursuing the phantom Hope, have sought in these usually vernal scenes relief from the rackings of disease, or physical comfort in their prospect of death. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of such, unable to return except at the peril of dying by the way, are held as shivering, hopeless captives in places which in former seasons were gardens of delight, but by this sudden change of climate have been turned into hospitals and prisons. Scenes which Summer had always made its own could not, in a moment, be fitted up for welcoming the blustering wintry guest who came all unannounced. Houses, constructed only with reference to a sultry season, arranged and furnished simply for occupants whose entire day was spent out of doors, and innocent of the least provision for artificial warmth, have proved a poor shelter for consumptives who dared not brave the nipping air, or for rheumatic sufferers eager to escape the draught. The attempts made to improvise some sort of house-warming appliance have come far short of success, if we may believe correspondents who tell us that, sitting within a few feet of the fire, their fingers ached while they wrote. This, too, at one of the sweetest spots in Florida, and where, at this time last Winter, everything was fair and beautiful.

All this, it may be said, happens because the weather has been exceptional in intensity and variableness. But there must be a first time to everything, and who shall say that some great change of climatology has not occurred to bring upon that hitherto favored section the blight of future frosts, and the precariousness of our northern climate? This is a subject upon which henceforth much doubt must hang, and we may perhaps hope to receive some scientific explanation of the phenomenon above referred to.

MINOR TOPICS.

Members of the Ring are putting in a new plea for exemption from exposure of their wrong-doings. They put on a look of injured innocence, and say that they do not care for themselves, but they hate to have the feelings of their families hurt. If they are really in earnest, let them make restitution to the public, and restore the plunder they have stolen. It is not too late for even WILLIAM M. TWEED to reform. Let him return his ill-gotten ten million dollars—though we do not know that fifteen million dollars would not be nearer to the figure now—and go into his legitimate business, chair-making. He will thus show his sincerity, and we do not think he will have trouble in raising sufficient capital. There are always charitably-disposed people in the community who are willing to lend a helping hand to repentant sinners. A subscription might be opened for his benefit, and altogether he could make as good a start in life as did the "Wickedest Man in New-York" after his happy conversion.

It has been the fashion to crack jokes at the expense of New-Jersey. But if that State continues as Gov. RANDOLPH now describes it, we shall soon have occasion to envy its population. The State has enough cash in its Treasury to pay all obligations. The receipts exceed the disbursements by a handsome sum. Free schools are the rule, and the Normal School is a source of profit. The State Prison will also be self-sustaining hereafter. All these are signs of thrift and health. One of the Governor's declarations is good. He gives notice that he will not approve of any bill passed by its title, or of any private measure whatever passed during the two closing days of the session. This purpose, honestly fulfilled, should circumvent much log-rolling, and exclude from the statute-book many worthless bills.

The London *Echo* supplies a somewhat suggestive table of the price of foreign stocks in that market at the close of 1870 as compared with the figure at which they stood at the same date in 1869. The disastrous events of the year have told almost exclusively upon French Rentes, which have sustained a fall of 36¾ per cent., or from 72½ to 53⅝. In spite of the delicacy of existing relations with Russia, the credit of that Power in England stands at 84 as against 85 in 1869. Turkish five per cent. stock is only ¾ per cent. lower, but when its low figure, 44¾, is taken into account, this is hardly to be wondered at. San Domingo seems to be regarded with special disfavor, having fallen from 73 to 57½, while the Central and South American States, in view of their unaccustomed immunity from rebellions and earthquakes, have all advanced in degrees varying from Peruvian 9½, to Guatemala 1. Of the new bonds introduced to the market, those of Japan, designed to raise money for the construction of public works, stand the highest, viz. 99, and those of Egypt the lowest, viz. 71.

Today's telegrams furnish a French correction upon King WILLIAM'S telegram announcing the continuance of the victorious march of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES toward Le Mans. The troops of Gen. CARTEN were evidently posted on the road between Blois and Le Mans. The possession of the former place cuts the railroad communication between Orleans and Tours, and to this extent isolates the other towns between it and Nantes, the important seaport near the mouth of the Loire. Le Mans, on the other hand, commands the great railroad leading northward from Tours as far as Cherbourg, and holding connections with Rouen and the central districts of northern France. There is no evidence that the plan of operations to which the position of these places furnishes a key has been materially interfered with, but it is obvious that the French Army of the Loire is still formidable enough greatly to retard the completion of that *ceinture* of German troops which is intended to compel any army marching to the relief of Paris to fight through two hostile lines, and any body of men breaking out of Paris to be reduced to a similar necessity.

It is somewhat to be regretted that the House should have thought it expedient to saddle the San Domingo resolution with a qualification of so superfluous a character as that providing against its passage being "held, understood or construed" as committing Congress to a policy of annexation. The previous treatment of the subject in the Senate was such as to lead all unprejudiced observers earnestly to desire that no second opportunity should be afforded of reviving what Senator CONKLING not undeservedly stigmatized as a factious opposition. The "diluting" paragraph introduced by the House, seems to have encouraged the Senator from Massachusetts in the hope of effecting a still further qualification of a not very formidable set of resolutions. If the opposition in the Senate carry their point today, no one can tell how long this interminable [illegible] may be passed, shuttlecock-fashion, from one branch of Congress to the other, and how long more urgent details of national business may be kept waiting on its final disposal.

Official returns up to Nov. 28 show that the number of unwounded prisoners of war then in German fortresses, amounted to 303,3[illegible] men and 15,263 officers. It is tolerably obvious that this number would have been much greater had the fancy estimates of sundry correspondents as to the results of the greatest Prussian victories been nearly correct. Metz and Sedan alone, according to some authorities, would have furnished a quota equal to this, and it is no less certain that from figures roughly indorsed by the Germans themselves, we could show that the successes and capitulations, exclusive of these great events, ought to have footed up a similar total. This affords another proof of what we have frequently insisted upon, that the numbers of the French troops in the field at the opening of the campaign were grossly over-estimated.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* treats its readers to some plain speaking on the contingency of war between this country and England. It admits that a certain affinity of race and institutions between us forms but a slender barrier against the possibility of a deadly quarrel. Englishmen dislike the prospect of such an event partly from feeling but chiefly from interest. Our resources are practically admitted to be unbounded, while theirs are limited by such conditions as greater vulnerability, a population with less of the military instinct, burdens of debt and pauperism proportionally much greater, delicate relations with European Powers, and the like. The English journal hardly succeeds in being equally frank with reference to the unfriendliness of its countrymen during our great struggle. It involves a considerable stretch of probability to ask us to believe that any but the most insignificant section of the English public had ever mastered the merits of the controversy represented by WEBSTER and CALHOUN. And even of this proportion, much the greater part were among our friends and sympathizers. The aristocratic and mercantile allies of the South had probably never heard of the constitutional theories of CALHOUN, and were neither competent to understand them, nor in any way influenced in the policy they favored by considerations drawn from such a source.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Valmaseda's Administration—A New Move and its Alleged Results—Sad Position of the Insurgents in the Cinco Villas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.

VALMASEDA works like a beaver, and, in common with his predecessors, is now developing plans, which, as a rule, have always failed, except when applied to individuals or small bands. The fat gentleman knows the power of the tongue and pen, and although the ultra-Spaniards say "no dealings of any kind with the insurgents, except by arms," the leaders let them shout, but at the same time are continually at work to gain advantages over the Cubans by diplomacy. But very few persons know what VALMASEDA is doing, and those few are members of his staff; but your correspondent has been fortunate enough to find out the latest move on the board, and one which VALMASEDA thinks will be successful.

A NEW MOVE.

The Cienaga de Zapata is an immense swamp on the southern coast of Cuba, extending from Batabano to near Cienfuegos and joining the rich sugar districts of Guines, Colon and Cienfuegos. But small portions of this monster swamp, intersected with bayous, creeks and volcanic remnants, are habitable. The most difficult and indistinct paths lead to its centre and to oasis-like spots. It is exactly such a country as might have been created for a successful guerrilla warfare. This Cienaga de Zapata has been the great refuge, hospital, workshop and depot of the Cubans operating in the Cinco Villas. Sloops and minor craft have landed, and are still landing their cargoes of provisions, clothing, or war material with the greatest impunity, and these effects find their way to the interior of the Cinco Villas with the utmost facility. From time to time the Spanish Government organized a military battue, or hunting party on a grand scale, and the troops penetrated into the innermost portion of the Cienaga, but only reached it in rags, as the thorns and undergrowth tore every stitch of clothing from their backs. The Cubans inhabiting the Cienaga at the time would seek refuge in unknown and out of the way places, reappearing again the moment the troops had withdrawn, the soldiers rarely remaining over forty-eight hours. A few Cubans would be captured and executed, and after the expiration of three or four days things would resume their old aspect. The Cienaga is also the post route by which the Cubans in the Central and Villas Departments have steadily communicated with their compatriots and sympathisers in the Vuelta Abajo, the jurisdictions of Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas, whence they derive recruits, supplies and funds. VALMASEDA knows all this, and as he is aware of the fate former military expeditions have met, he has imitated DULCE in the De Armas and Tamayo matter, and RODAS in the Anango business. Unfortunately, however, Cuban emissaries are at a discount, and therefore it is possible that VALMASEDA'S plan may fail. The name of the Commissioner whom VALMASEDA has sent to the Cinaga de Zapate is not known, but it is positive that he is already there, and among the 100 or 150 Cubans who are now in the Cienaga. He sent a telegram to VALMASEDA this morning announcing that he had been successful, and that all the Cuban forces in the Cienaga would surrender. Should this prove true, the Government will establish detachments of from fifty to one hundred men in different points of the Cienaga, and prevent them from being reoccupied by the Cubans. The importance of this movement cannot be over-estimated, as it will cut the Cinco Villas Cubans off from their supplies, and, what is of equal or more importance, will allow the planters near Colon to sleep in peace, instead of having to be on the look-out continually to watch for the torch of the incendiary. As long as the planters do not feel any confidence—and they emphatically do not—the war must always be considered in *statu quo*; unless property is safe, there is no safety of any kind.

QUASIMODO.

A Swindler Discovered—The Wife of Cespedes in Havana—A Rebel Courier Captured.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—JOHN B. PHILLIPS, a Belgian, from New-York, accompanied by his wife, sailed in the steamer *Cuba* for New-Orleans. PHILLIPS, while here attempted to swindle several merchants, but failed, and was discovered by means of jewelry which he obtained by false pretenses, and which was recovered on board the steamer.... The wife of President CESPEDES arrived here last night. She is quartered at the Orphan Asylum, and will probably be allowed to go to the United States.... A bearer of important rebel correspondence has been captured. His name is ZENA, and he is said to be a commissioner from the Cubans in New-York to CESPEDES.

Long Island City and Newtown.

The Conference Committee appointed by Mayor DITMARS, of Long Island City, of prominent men of Newtown and the City, to arrange a plan for adjusting differences between the town and City, will report to-morrow the following arrangement, which is to be embodied in a bill to the Legislature: First—The City to be entirely separated from the town. Second—An extra supervisor to be allowed. Third—An independent City Judiciary. Fourth—The town debt to be apportioned, two-fifths to Newtown and three-fifths to the City. Fifth—Five assessors to be elected, one from each ward.

WEST POINT.

Further Examination in the Case of Cadet Smith.

Punishment of the Lawless Conduct of the First Class.

Their Movements Restrained to Narrow Limits.

A Battle Between a Big Southerner and the Colored Cadet.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

This morning came in with a freezing air, which had closed the navigation of the river during the night, and stopped the ferry-boats to Garrison's, Cold Spring and Newburg. Pedestrians and vehicles are now crossing on the ice between Cold Spring and the water batteries at this place.

The fifth day's session of the Court-martial opened at 10 o'clock:

BIRNEY'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Cadet BIRNEY's examination was continued.

By the Court—"You have stated that you said to Cadet ANDERSON, 'Do not compromise your dignity,' or words to that effect. Was it, or was it not, at this time that Cadet SMITH alleges you made the remark referred to?" "So I understand it, Sir."

"Was the conversation referred to by you in relation to Cadet SMITH, as to declaring he told a lie, before or after your attention was called to his statement by Lieut.-Col. UPTON?" "Afterward."

LIEUT.-COL. UPTON'S TESTIMONY.

Lieut.-Col. UPTON, witness for the United States, was next examined. He stated that he remembered the fact of SMITH being reported, and his explanation thereof. Of the action he took in regard to it, he said:

An explanation was submitted by Cadet SMITH, which, at my first glance, appeared satisfactory. When the explanation was called in question it was referred to Cadet Corporal BAILEY, who reported accused for his indorsement or remarks; his indorsement was made, but it threw no light on the subject of the accused's toes being trampled upon; it stated, in substance, that he saw no crowding; I sent for Cadet SMITH for the purpose of having him make a verbal explanation; he came to my office between two and three P. M., Dec. 16; after I had stated the reason for summoning him, he explained the side-step to the left, and the "left backward dress," (the command usually given,) and that as soon as the guard was brought to "place-rest," he said to Cadet ANDERSON, who was standing immediately on his right, "I wish you would not tread on my toes;" Cadet ANDERSON replied: "Keep your d—d toes out of the way;" I think those are the precise words; he further stated that Cadet W. G. BIRNEY said: "it, or the thing is speaking; (I will not say, he then said Mr. ANDERSON;) if he were to talk or speak to me I would knock him down;) at this interview he spoke about Mr. ANDERSON treading upon his toes; as soon as he left my office I made a memorandum of the interview; the next morning, Dec. 17, I again called him to my office, and requested him to restate his remarks made the day previous, which he did.

Q.—When Cadet SMITH submitted this explanation what, if anything further, did you do in the premises? A.—Had the statement of the accused been established in regard to his being provoked to looking to the right I would have indorsed it as satisfactory, and the cadet on his right would have merited punishment. I examined Cadet SMITH, and Cadets ANDERSON and BIRNEY, whom he named in his explanation; I found SMITH's statements in his written and verbal explanations irreconcilable with those of ANDERSON and BIRNEY; I then placed SMITH under arrest, Dec. 17, for making his false statements; he then submitted another explanation to refute the charge of having made false statements; the explanation had reference to the statements submitted Dec. 12.

Question by the accused—"At the interview you had with the accused on the 16th of December, did you make any remark as to what action you should take in the case?" "I don't know that on the 16th December that I stated that positive action would be taken in the case; it was then undergoing investigation necessarily preliminary to any further action."

"Have you any recollection of telling accused on the 15th or 16th of December, that if you thought he was telling a falsehood you would have him dismissed as you would any other cadet?" "I think I did tell him so."

"What was Cadet SMITH's reply to that remark?" "I am not positive, but it is my impression that he expected he would be tried as any other cadet; if there were other remarks made I made no effort to remember, except those having direct reference to the point."

"Had Cadet SMITH ever accused ANDERSON of stepping on his toes upon any other occasion? if so, please state the facts."

[Objected to as irrelevant. Accused explained: "I wish to show that Cadet ANDERSON has stepped on my feet on previous occasions, and that I complained of him for it." Objection overruled.] "I believe he did; it was a long time since; but as near as I can recollect now, it was while the company was at blacking (boots;) I investigated the case; saw two cadets, one of whom was ANDERSON."

Objected to as implicating others and being foreign to the case.

Gen. UPTON desired to explain that the affair occurred so long ago that his mind was not certain as to details; but he thought that SMITH had accused ANDERSON of kicking him in the ranks.

The Court took a recess to enable witness to produce papers and records.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Gen. UPTON produced the "general delinquency book," and said that in referring back to the delinquencies for Sept. 8, 1870, this report is entered against Cadet J. W. SMITH: "Malicious conduct in ranks at drill, P. M., willfully kicking file." The report is entered in the name of Lieut.-Cadet WHITE. For this offense accused submitted a written explanation.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 28.

"Offense.—Malicious conduct in ranks in drill, willfully kicking at file." Explanation.—The cadet referred to having been kicked has been in the habit of trying to trip me at every chance, especially in ranks, and also crowding me out of ranks. During this drill he had stepped on my toes several times, and when we were obliquing to the left, in this particular instance, he came near tripping me twice, as he, being on my right, could place his left foot in front of my right, and thus throw me forward. So I took particular pains to watch his movements, and when he placed his foot in position, which, I am confident, he purposely did, instead of stumbling over it, I kicked it out of the way. I had no desire to have any trouble with the cadet, but when I found that he continued to show his ill-nature, I considered myself justified in putting a stop to it. There was no malice shown.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. SMITH, Cadet Private.

This explanation was returned by Col. UPTON to Cadet SMITH for the name of the cadet referred to as stepping on his feet. Cadet SMITH returned it with the indorsement that Cadet ANDERSON was the one he meant. The explanation was next sent to Lieut. Cadet WHITE, to be indorsed by his explanation, which was as follows:

I saw Mr. SMITH kick Mr. ANDERSON, and at the time he fell back slightly and reached around with his foot to do so. There was considerable crowding in the company at the time, and the tripping up of Mr. SMITH was unavoidable. The same thing happened to other files. That he kicked Mr. ANDERSON with malicious intent I have no doubt. It was shown plainly in every feature of his face.

H. G. WHITE, Cadet Lieutenant, "A" Co.

The explanation then, with all the above indorsements, was forwarded to Gen. PITCHER, who indorsed it as follows: *Unsatisfactory.* T. G. PITCHER.

By the Accused—"Was there any interview had with Cadet ANDERSON in relation to this affair?" "I had an interview with Cadet ANDERSON, and he disclaimed positively any intention of stepping on his toe. He said distinctly that he came here to treat Cadet SMITH with entire fairness."

By the Court—"Was, or was not the reporting of the accused by Cadet BAILEY in strict accordance with the custom of the Academy?" "It was. He would have been chargeable with neglect of duty had he failed to report any other cadet under the same or like circumstances."

"Was it or was it not voluntary on the part of SMITH to offer any explanation?" "It was."

LIEUT. STARRING'S TESTIMONY.

Lieut. WM. S. STARRING, Seventh Infantry, and Assistant Instructor in Tactics, was next examined and corroborated the evidence given by Gen. UPTON and other witnesses. He identified the explanation made by the accused and the indorsement thereon by Cadet Corporal BAILEY, and the hour of three having arrived the Court was adjourned until 9½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

MOB LAW AT THE ACADEMY.

The following order has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 3.—1. In the hope that time and sober reflection would impel the First Class concerned in the recent unwarrantable outrage on certain members of the Fourth Class to disavow and regret their hasty action, the Superintendent withheld his disapproval of their mob law violence until all the circumstances were fully made known. From these it appears that certain cadets of the Fourth Class were guilty of a violation of the regulations and of the law concerning veracity, which, considered in relation to recent similar occurrences, are calculated to destroy the well-deserved and, until now, the well-preserved good name of the corps of cadets. While conceding that the motives which animated the motives of the members of the First Class originated from a praiseworthy source, no words can express too forcibly the disapproval by the Superintendent of the assumption of powers, by cadets, until now unknown to those who organized, and for sixty-eight years have governed the Military Academy.

Well may the enemies of the institution point sneeringly at its military teachings which, after nearly four years, have produced in its graduating class no better fruit than this.

While expressing his bitter and profound regret at the cause and consequences of this most discreditable affair, the Superintendent is of the firm conviction that but few of the entire body of cadets hold the reputation of the Military Academy in so little esteem as not to feel the deepest mortification at this exhibition of mob law among its members.

2. Until further orders the members of the First Class will be confined to the limits of the plain bounded by the carriage-road passing the barracks, library, Fort Clinton and the Superintendent's quarters. They are further deprived of all privileges and indulgences granted to cadets, nor shall they apply for the same. Members of the class not implicated may be relieved from the operation of this order, on disavowing all connection with this disgraceful affair.

By command of Col. PITCHER.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Brevet Major and Adjutant.

The publication of Gen. PITCHER's order to the cadet corps at evening dress parade caused quite a sensation. Every countenance in the First Class instantly fell. While punishment for their dastardly nocturnal outrage was not altogether unexpected, it was not dreamed of in its present form. A severe reprimand, or a moderate restriction of privileges was the expected doom. This order deprives them of the very few enjoyments that the wintry social atmosphere of the place affords, such as calling, visiting and promenading, going to "the Dutchman's" refectory, the sutlers, &c. Unless they repent and disavow, this order will restrain them throughout their entire course. All the pleasures of the Summer, with the indulgences usually allowed, will be denied them. Not a great deal of philosophy is required to show that all the vexatious troubles of the past few months have grown out of the colored cadet affair. There have been more difficulties in the Fourth Class than ever previously known. I reiterate, with renewed emphasis, that but a very moderate estimate can be made of Cadet SMITH's trials, from the published reports. Probably the few of his comrades who would treat him with a kind and honorable degree of respect, dare not for fear of proscription. Not only is his general standing good in his studies, but he is remarkably proficient in his artillery practice. While there is some native conceit in his disposition, it is the offspring of laudable ambition. In his cross-examination of Gen. UPTON, to-day, it was quite evident that he hesitated, and held back in wholesome fear of the commandant's shoulder-strap power. Lieut. STARRING's examination, to-morrow, will probably close the case.

THE WAR OF RACES.

A comical rumor is on the wing about a soup-bowl battle, and a fisticuff and head-butting affray between Cadets CLARK, a six-foot-one Kentuckian, and SMITH, his "colored man and brother." After exchanging words and blows, the field of battle was transferred from the mess hall to SMITH's room. CLARK attacked him with a dipper, and SMITH butted, *a la Africaine*, against CLARK's stomach. CLARK twisted his fingers into SMITH's wool and belabored him with a dipper. SMITH screamed with pain, and was released by others who entered. Subsequently SMITH reported the affair, and his mammoth opponent was placed in arrest. Upon SMITH's acknowledgment that he had provoked the act, CLARK was released.

This affair in its details is irresistibly funny, and may serve as a sample of the sports of these "bould sojer boys" in gray coats and bell buttons.

A. ST. C.

ALBANY.

Reassembling of the Legislature—The House Committees—An Insurance and Other Bills.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—There was a quorum in both Houses on the reassembling of the Legislature, this evening, but the session was short. Considerable disappointment was expressed that Speaker HITCHMAN did not announce the standing committees. It will probably be done at the opening of the session to-morrow morning. The following gentlemen are understood to have secured the chairmanships of the leading committees: FREAR, of New-York, on Cities, and JACOBS, of Kings, on Ways and Means, the same as last year; FLAGG, of Troy, on Railroads; FLANAGAN, of New-York, on Commerce and Navigation, and WAINWRIGHT on Roads and Bridges. Among the bills introduced was one from FLAGG, forbidding Life Insurance Companies from pleading fraud in defense, after having received three annual payments. The old pro rata Freight bill was introduced again, and also a bill to increase the rights of married women.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The Senate met at 7 P. M. Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. BOWEN—Relative to the rights and liabilities of married women, allowing them to make contracts, to sue and be sued, and allowing same exemptions from the levy and sale of property, as of other debtors—the husband not to be held for the wife's debts; also a bill supplementary to an act to secure to creditors the just division of estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To prevent the opening of streets and roads through the grounds of St. John's College, in West Farms.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing the Trustees of Morrisania to borrow money.

By Mr. TWEED—To charter the Real Estate Trust Company of the City of New-York.

By Mr. ELWOOD—Fixing the salary of the County Judge and Surrogate of Herkimer County.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. ELY—For additional compensation to deputies and clerks in the State Departments.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Relative to railroad companies, allowing them to take land without the consent of the owners, by giving bonds to pay the damages; to charter the Oswego County Savings Bank.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Amending the charter of Buffalo.

By Mr. G. D. LORD—Authorizing the Clerk of Monroe County to appoint a deputy.

By Mr. G. D. LORD—To increase the powers of St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester.

By Mr. FREAR—In reference to apprentices and employes.

By Mr. POUND—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to interest on money.

By Mr. SNIFER—For the protection of the stockholders of express companies—requiring them to make annual detailed reports to the State Engineer; requiring express companies to keep a record of the receipt and delivery of packages—also fixing the time of delivery; to regulate the carriage of freight on railroads.

By Mr. FLAGG—Relative to life insurance companies.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Un Ballo in Maschera" was sung last evening at the Fourteenth-street Theatre by Signori LEFRANC and REYNA, and Mmes. VIARDI, ROSETTI and DE GEBELE. The performance was a very satisfactory one. Signor LEFRANC's rendering of *Ricardo* has been a frequent theme of comment in these columns. His singing and acting throughout the opera are deserving of the highest praise. His delivery of the opening aria, commencing "La rivedra nell' estasi," is broad and fluent; his execution of the light couplets, "E scherzo ed follia" is as full of delicacy as though his voice were the most slender of tenors, and his interpretation of the impassioned parts of the third act is as vehement as the texture of the music and the violence of the situation allow. The familiar and best appreciated points of his performance, last evening, had ample attention and approval. Signor REYNA sung well, and acted with unusual earnestness and power in the highly dramatic rôle assigned to him. Mme. VIARDI is a prima donna of the French school, who uses to the best advantage a rather worn and tremulous soprano, and who portrays the character she takes with an intelligence and an animation which Italian artists have not accustomed us to. Mme. VIARDI was especially fortunate in the finale of the third act, and in the aria—very rarely given, by the way—in the fourth. *Oscar* was represented by Mlle. ROSETTI, whom we have heard on the English stage, as Miss COOK. Mlle. ROSETTI has a fresh contralto, and a fair knowledge of singing. Her first appearance in opera was successful, and especially so in respect of promise of future utility. Mme. DE GEBELE has often been *Ulrica* at the Academy. The whole rendering, we may repeat, afforded great enjoyment. We are sorry, therefore, to hear that with it the present season came to at least a temporary close.

MME. SEEBACH'S RETURN.

Mme. SEEBACH's return to local audiences was welcomed with much enthusiasm by the spectators who crowded the Stadt Theatre Monday evening. The appreciation of the talent of this eminent artist, shown by the attendance of American playgoers during her recent entertainments up-town, was slight, and there is no reason for taxing her with ingratitude, now that the representations she takes part in are given at the German house mentioned above. It may not be known that the Stadt Theatre is among the largest, if it is not the largest, place of amusement in the City, the Academy of Music excepted. The interest Mme. SEEBACH's personations excite is described with sufficient clearness, by the fact (noted above) that the auditorium was filled. "Mary Stuart" was the play. Mme. SEEBACH and Mlle. VENETA both act in it. The piece and its rendering have already been written of in these columns. After each act Mme. SEEBACH was repeatedly summoned before the curtain, and the tragedy ended amid demonstrations of admiration prophetic of a lengthened and prolonged series of kindred performances. Mme. SEEBACH appears at the Stadt Theatre nightly until further notice.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

RECOGNIZING GOD BY SPECIAL ENACTMENT.

Mr. YATES, of Illinois, presented a petition from the citizens of that State, asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing the Supreme Being. He stated that this subject had been agitated for five or six sessions, and he had been notified that a large number of similar petitions had accumulated. He desired that the Committee on the Judiciary should make a report. Nine-tenths of the people of Illinois believed there should be such an amendment by which the supremacy of God should be acknowledged. They believe that to God they are indebted for our success in many wars; for equal rights and liberty throughout this land. Some report should be made upon the subject. On his motion the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NEW MEASURES INTRODUCED.

Mr. JEWELL, of Missouri, introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, and to consolidate certain Indian tribes under a territorial government.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to construct a telegraph line to the military posts on the Missouri River. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said the persons who deemed themselves aggrieved had asked him to introduce a bill relative to goods purchased for importation prior to Jan. 1, 1870. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution for the relief of settlers on the public lands, providing that settlers shall have twelve months additional time in which to make proofs and payment under the act of July 14, 1870.

Mr. ROSS, of Kansas, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence relative to the disposal of the Miami Indian Reservation, or any part thereof, subsequent to 1865.

OLD BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the supplementary bill to reduce taxes, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported with merely verbal amendments the House bill granting to the State of Ohio title and jurisdiction over the property purchased for the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.

SUPERANNUATED JUDGES.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill authorizing the President to accept the resignation of any United States Judge whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced of his physical or other infirmity, the said Judge to receive his salary during his natural life; provided, that if after retirement he shall accept any other office of profit, his salary shall cease. He asked action on the bill.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, said this was too important a subject to be acted upon now; and at his request the bill was laid over.

A COMMISSION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the President to appoint a Commission to determine the claims for damages committed upon our commerce by British cruisers. Referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs.

The proposed Commission is to consist of three members, and report the result of their examination to the President, that he may submit it to Congress for further action. In the determination of the amounts due the respective claimants, the Commissioners are to consider such rebutting statements as may be made by the British Minister, who is to be informed of the examinations.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities, which provides that all persons should be relieved, excepting persons who left the Cabinet and Congress in 1860 and 1861, and such as have held office since May 31, 1870. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to relieve certain persons, therein named, from legal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, objected to the bill, expressing his surprise that Southern Senators one day wanted a removal of political disabilities by wholesale, and the next asked for measures to protect them from outrages. He was at a loss to understand the reason for this course.

Mr. HARRIS, of Louisiana, explained that disturbances and outrages occurred by the acts of persons who labored under political disabilities.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said all this might be obviated by an enunciation of principle in both branches of Congress. That there ought to be a test, namely: Did the person in whose behalf the application was made vote the Republican ticket? In other words, whereas he was once a sinner, he is now a saint.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, replied that the Democratic Party inaugurated the rebellion in the South. If a party did wrong and repented of it, that was a good sign of loyalty. If a man can repudiate the Democratic Party of the South, his good act should be recognized. He was willing to vote for universal amnesty when men could keep the peace and support a good government. He wanted to know whether lives and property were safe in the South. He was opposed to amnesty to men so long as they kept up disturbances.

Mr. SAULSBURY replied that this was not the first time assaults were made upon the Democratic Party. It had been so from its origin to the present time. The Republican Party sprung up like a mushroom, and will be soon numbered with the things which were; while the Democratic Party would continue to be a light to all nations of the earth.

The morning hour expired without further action on the bill.

REVISION OF THE MINT LAWS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill revising the laws relative to the Mint, Assay-offices and coinage of the United States.

The question was stated to be on concurring in the amendment made yesterday as in Committee of the Whole, namely, for coinage, whether the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, in addition to the charge of refining or parting the metals, three-tenths of one percentum. This is contained in the section stating only charge on deposits of bullion for coins, bars, or disks.

A debate took place, in which Messrs. Cole of California, Stewart of Nevada, Thurman of Ohio, Casserly of California, and Corbett of Oregon, opposed any charge; and Messrs. Sherman of Ohio, Morrill of Vermont, Howell of Iowa, and Warner of Alabama, advocated the amendment.

The Senate non-concurred in the amendment—25 against 26.

The bill was passed by a vote of 36 yeas to 14 nays.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. TRUMBULL's joint resolution prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting office of the President and heads of Departments. Mr. TRUMBULL proposed an amendment, making the violation of this act a misdemeanor, the person found guilty to pay a fine of $1,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL argued that the whole Executive power of appointment is invested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The prohibiting of members of Congress from dictating the appointment of officers was but carrying out the spirit of the Constitution. The claim that to the victors belong the spoils was enunciated forty years ago, and startled the country; but at that time members of Congress were not allowed to dictate who should or who should not be appointed to office in designated locations. Mr. TRUMBULL quoted with approbation from the recent article of Ex-Secretary COX, as published in the *North American Review*, saying that it showed what the practice now was in Washington. He also alluded to a letter he had received from Gen. DIX, in which the latter stated several cases, while he was Postmaster of the City of New-York, in which he had made removals for cause, but which action had been interfered with by members of Congress. Gen. DIX replied to one of them, that he would endeavor to administer the office for the public good, and not merely in behalf of politicians. Assessments were made under the Administration of President BUCHANAN, and had been perpetuated to the present time. He thought the practice was worse now than ever before. Mr. TRUMBULL advocated appointments without regard to politics, selecting the best men for office, and indorsed the suggestions of Ex-Secretary COX, so that appointments should be made without favoritism, nepotism and in the absence of the proper qualifications. He also alluded in terms of commendation to the remarks of Mr. MUNDELLA in a lecture delivered in New-York, showing that in England the competitive system has been successful, and that even he, a member of Parliament had no political influence as to appointments. The proposition he had submitted did not go far, as suggested by Ex-Secretary COX, but it was a step in that direction. They must first separate Congress from appointments.

SAN DOMINGO AGAIN.

When Mr. TRUMBULL concluded his remarks Mr. MORTON moved to lay the bill aside for the purpose of taking up the Senate Dominica joint resolutions, as returned from the House, with an amendment providing that nothing contained in them shall be held understood as construed as committing Congress to the policy of the annexation of the said Republic of Dominica.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, asked whether the Senator was aware that there would be some discussion. He submitted whether the consideration of the amendment could be proceeded with except by unanimous consent.

The Vice-President replied that he was not aware of any rule which would prevent it from being taken up, except the pendency of the present bill.

Mr. MORTON's motion was then agreed to—yeas 26, nays 16.

The House amendment to the Senate resolution was read, when Mr. MORTON moved that the Senate concur.

Mr. SUMNER asked for the yeas and nays. He knew not if Senators were aware of the painful news received since the debate on this subject, showing more than ever why we should hesitate in this business. It might be remembered that he protested against the whole measure as involving a bloody law-suit. As prudent citizens, we should not buy a law-suit, especially one flowing with blood. Since the last discussion, a proclamation of Gen. CABRAL has been received. He held in his hand an original copy, in Spanish, printed on the island, and making an appeal to his followers against the usurper BAEZ, who, he had more than once said, was retained in power by the Republic of the United States—a Republic standing before the world to maintain the power of a pretender. Truly a sad part for a Republic to play. The proclamation commenced with the words "God, country and liberty," and was signed "CABRAL, General of a division of the army," in which he states "that the South is still in arms; that lately the enemy was beaten and routed; that reinforcements had reached his advanced posts, and without waiting for the infantry, he vigorously attacked and defeated the foe," &c. The proclamation is dated Nov. 15, 1870. Mr. SUMNER asked whether he was wrong when he called this a bloody law-suit? This opened a melancholy picture—it was a picture of civil war. Here was a chief in the mountains, and another chief on the sea-shore—the latter sustained in power by the United States. And we were asked to proceed still further in this. Better say with *Macbeth* "I'll proceed no further in this business." When this subject was formerly before the Senate he (Mr. SUMNER) discussed the character of the President's Message as a menace to the people of Hayti. He did not then so soon anticipate a report from that Republic. He did not at that time know how promptly he would be confirmed in his fears. He had before him the New-York *Herald*. It was a paper known to be in no respect in sympathy with him or his conclusions. He thought proper to present this paper bearing date Jan. 5, 1871, as it gave news direct from Hayti. The letter is dated "Port-au-Prince, Dec. 23, 1870," with the heading:

"Hayti; How the Haytians receive the Annexation News; Intense Excitement on Receipt of President GRANT's Message; A Guerrilla Warfare to be Carried on; The Haytians will Fight to the Death in Support of their Independence, and they Threaten to Burn the Towns and then to take to the Mountains; Demands on the Government."

Mr. SUMNER said that Senators smiled. He read it from newspapers differing from him in sentiment. It did not seem unnatural that there was in the heart a love of independence. When our independence is assailed we are aroused. We could not complain of the humble Haytians because their independence is assailed. It was a painful matter to think that this great country of ours, which should be a benediction, should become a terror and violence.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, asked the Senator to yield the floor, so that he might suggest, by unanimous consent, that a vote be taken at 2 or 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, asked whether it would not be better to take a recess until this evening.

Mr. SUMNER wished to offer an amendment to the resolution by adding at the end that the Commissioners shall inquire specially of the alleged pendency of civil war in Dominica, the extent of the territory occupied by the respective parties; also the relations existing between Dominica and Hayti, and the claims of the latter on the former, and if there is a war or a menace of war between these countries.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, wanted to adjourn and take up the subject to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, hoped there would be no excitement. If they should go into discussion now the session would be protracted. It would be better for them all to adjourn until to-morrow, and resume the matter at 1 o'clock. There was at this moment no attempt to prevent the action of the Senate. Should such an attempt be made to-morrow he trusted that every Senator would sit it out. He should not expect any Senator to try to prolong the proceedings.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, asked Mr. TRUMBULL whether, after the measure had been once fully debated in the Senate and came back with an amendment tending to dilute it, an intention to reopen the whole subject afforded evidence to his mind of a factious opposition, and a desire to delay and procrastinate.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied he never entered into an enterprise of that kind. He hoped the time would never come when he would enter into a factious opposition.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, remarked that on a former occasion he stayed there all night; if he remembered correctly, the Senator relieved himself by going home. If this thing was to be repeated, he would rather stay here to-night than any other night.

After further discussion, he said he agreed to close the discussion at 4 o'clock to-morrow, when, at 4¾ o'clock, an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A PROTEST FROM THE WOMEN.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, presented a remonstrance of 307 women of that State against woman suffrage.

THE SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to Dominica.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained why he was found voting, yesterday, with so few of his Republican colleagues against taking the resolution from the Speaker's table. He was opposed to the acquisition of the Republic of Dominica by treaty or by joint resolution, and therefore he was opposed to taking any step looking to that acquisition. The scope of the investigation was so broad that the idea that the Commissioners were to bring back any valuable information before the close of the session was absurd. It was impossible for the Commissioners to report anything from their own observation, but doubtless a report would be made, and would be given to the country as the report of the Commissioners.

Mr. COX, of New-York, opposed the joint resolution. He said the measure is a pretense for information. It is annexation in fact. If annexation is accomplished, there is no need of this Commission. If it is not to be accomplished, what need is there then? The information is already here—all we want—it was sent in last night late. Let us print and read what we have. It is voluminous; but does it give the list of grants and jobs attached to the treaty? I assert there is such a list. It was not sent to the Senate. It was called for by a resolution I drew last session. The annexation will be that of husks. The kernels are already gone to private parties. What do you want the annexation for? A port for commerce? Had you not better first revive commerce? How our phantom ships and ghostly steamers will sail into Samana! Oh, but it is manifest destiny! We Democrats are invited to our old policy, and charged with inconsistency by those who always opposed us. So you Radicals are copying the despised democracy, are you? Is Saul also among the prophets? Remember that no one but Prince ARTHUR could wield the Prince's magic sword. I am not against this scheme, because it adds territory, but because it is a private wicked scheme. JEFFERSON was for extended empire; but as he said, "with self-government." We are departing in many ways from the Jeffersonian standard and policies. I find but one precedent for this, and that hardly analogous—not the Puritan way of taking the land of the Pequods, but Joshua sending spies to go over Jordan and search out the land; they went into Jericho and kept bad company. Is BAEZ your Rahab? I do not object because the territory is not coterminous. It is as near as California was, and we swallow two hundred thousand colored people. After taking in four millions, we can digest a few more. The man who swallowed a pumpkin, worried down a peach. I oppose the scheme because it is a specious, prearranged, corrupt job, and no Commission can deodorize its putrescence. It is not to be compared to the achievements of the Democracy in their expanding policy. When the Democracy obtain power they will take care of the Monroe doctrine and territorial expansion.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, explained the reasons which led him to differ from the majority of his colleagues. He did not concur in the idea that respect for the President of the United States required them to support this measure. The Committee on Foreign Affairs had refused to report a proposition for the appointment of Commissioners to form a treaty, but instead had reported a proposition for the perpetration of a farce as great as had ever been enacted on such a subject. He was not willing to annex to a self-governing Republic an island which would be filled with the scum of the tropics, the adventurers of all lands, who would come to influence the Government of this country. In eleven States there was a rebellious element striking hands with Tammany Hall, and striving to obtain possession of the Government for the next four years. He was not willing to do anything to add to that danger.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the acquisition of Dominica, and of its admission as one of the Territories of the Union. He did not want any information about the island; he found it crystalized in books. He found that the island was rich in mines of gold and silver, copper, iron and coal. He found that it was rich in bays and harbors, one of which was the key of the Gulf. He found that the climate, though tropical, was less unwholesome than elsewhere in the West Indies. Its soil was exceedingly fertile, producing sugar, coffee, cotton and tropical fruits; and he found that its political Constitution was modelled after that of the United States.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegraphic dispatch stating that the Senate of Indiana had just passed a joint resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to vote against the annexation of San Domingo. [Laughter.]

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, remarked that those who knew how the Democratic Party in Indiana had obtained control of the Senate, would not be surprised at the action of that body.

Mr. POTTER, of Virginia, spoke against the acquisition of Dominica.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, also spoke against the joint resolution. He regarded the vote about to be taken as one involving important and vital issues. They all knew that, before the making of the treaty, oppressed Cuba was knocking at the doors of the American Republic, but that the President of the United States, by his power and influence defeated the proposition of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in aid of Cuba. He would not assail the President, but he would ask why did he manifest such interest in this matter? Why did they see Senators and Cabinet officers lobbying in the House in favor of this measure? If the Postmaster-General had no more influence in the House than he had in his own State of Maryland, he should have kept in his department attending to his business, which was sadly in need of attention, instead of coming to the House to try to influence its legislation.

Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, said that he should vote for the pending resolution and against the eviscerating amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. AMBLER) because he believed it would be followed by the annexation of Dominica and then of Hayti and Cuba.

Mr. ELA, of New-Hampshire, opposed the joint resolution as one tending to entangling alliances with a foreign people having no common interest with the people of the United States, who have already in their midst enough of conflicting elements. It meant the expenditure of vast sums of money for fortifications, navy-yards and ships of war.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, declared that he was opposed to the annexation of Dominica, that his constituents were opposed to it, and that in his belief nine-tenths of the constituents of every member were opposed to it. He was not so much of a manifest destiny man as his friend from Nevada, (Mr. FITCH.) He believed that the wings of the American eagle might be spread much to its injury. He would rather wait and people the territory already possessed. If the amendment offered by Mr. AMBLER was agreed to he would vote for the joint resolution, but otherwise he would vote against it.

Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts, sustained the joint resolution, and opposed the amendment of Mr. AMBLER as only tending to produce delay and thus kill the investigation.

Mr. AMBLER denied having offered the amendment with any such intention.

Mr. BUTLER accepted the statement, but always attributed to a man's act its natural consequences.

Mr. DAWES of Massachusetts, asked him if the subject would not stand debate.

Mr. BUTLER replied that it would stand debate, even from the false friend of the party. He had heard many painful things, but none more painful than the telegraphic dispatch from Indiana; not that the Senate organized through fraud should send such a message, but that it should have been sent to the honored and revered Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER.)

"Since he's misnamed the morning star,
Nor man nor fiend hath fallen so far."

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, remarked that a majority of Republicans had been elected to the Indiana Senate, but that enough of them had been disgusted by the course of the party in Congress to induce them to vote as they did.

Mr. BUTLER went on to say that the political party which would set itself up against annexation of territory would come to naught. It was the doctrine of JEFFERSON, of JACKSON, of POLK, and of every Democratic Administration, and had now come to be accepted as the doctrine of the country.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, sustained the joint resolution and opposed Mr. AMBLER's resolution as unnecessary and only tending to promote delay. He pointed with pride to the vast acquisition of territory by this Government in the past, and to the emigration from the north of Europe promoted by that territorial expansion. He was for an honorable acquisition of Dominica if it could be made, and it were for the interest of the people, and it was to ascertain the facts that these Commissioners were to be sent out. The only way to obtain knowledge of the facts was by inquiry.

At the conclusion of Mr. BINGHAM's remarks, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, proposed a further extension of fifteen minutes of the time allowed for discussion, (ten minutes to each speaker.)

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—I object.

Mr. GARFIELD—Listen to the gentleman who cracks a whip objecting to debate. [Excitement.]

Mr. BUTLER—And listen to the man whose back smarts. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD—The gentleman's lash can hurt nothing but the cause in which he wields it.

Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio—The House is under the domination of a whip-cracker.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, supported the resolution as one which proposed to obtain information which would show the false position in which its opponents placed themselves, and which would furnish an answer to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, also supported the resolution and opposed the amendment.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, said he would vote for the resolution and against the amendment.

The discussion was closed by Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, in support of the resolution. He declared that nothing could be discovered in the resolution, when honestly examined, which could deter any member, much less a member of his own side of the House, from giving it his support. There was nothing in the resolution which committed the Government to the rejection or acceptance of the report of this Commission. He opposed the amendment offered by Mr. AMBLER as one which would only cause delay and reopen in the Senate a quarrel which no friend of the union and harmony of the Republican Party would desire to see reopened. The adoption of the resolution pure and simple was due to the President, who had been unjustly assailed by political enemies and by political friends.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, asked Mr. ORTH to allow him to offer an amendment that the Commissioners be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

Mr. ORTH declined to do so.

Mr. BROOKS reminded him of his promise to allow it to be offered at some time during the session.

Mr. ORTH replied that the promise meant at some time during the present session. [Laughter.]

The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. AMBLER's amendment declaring that nothing in the resolution was to be construed as committing the Government to the annexation of Dominica.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 106, nays 76, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ambler, Archer, Asper, Axtell, Barnum, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Biggs, Bird, Booker, Boyd, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Burchard, Burr, Calkin, Coburn, Conger, Conner, Cook, Cox, Crebs, Dawes, Dickey, Dickinson, Dox, Duke, Ela, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Gibson, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hamill, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hoar, Holman, Hooper, Johnson, Judd, Julian, Lewis, Manning, Marshall, Mayham, McCrary, McCormick, Morgan, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Palmer, Peters, Pomeroy, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Rogers, Rice, Sargent, Schumaker, Shanks, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sherrod, Shober, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Oregon, Starkweather, Stevens, Stone, Strong, Swann, Sweeney, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Trimble, Tyner, Upson, Van Auken, Van Trump, Voorhees, Washburn of Wisconsin, Wells, Willard, Walker, Wheeler, Williams, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of Ohio, Winchester, Wolf, Wood—106.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arnell, Atwood, Ayer, Bailey, Banks, Barry, Benjamin, Bennett, Bingham, Bowen, Buck, Buffinton, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Churchill, Clark of Texas, Cobb of Wisconsin, Cobb of North Carolina, Degener, Donley, Duval, Fisher, Fitch, Gilfillan, Hamilton, Harris, Heflin, Hoge, Jenckes, Jones of North Carolina, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lawrence, Loughridge, Maynard, McCarthy, McKee, McKenzie, Mercur, Moore of Illinois, Moore of New-Jersey, Morphis, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Orth, Packard of Indiana, Paine, Peak, Perce, Platt, Poland, Porter, Prosser, Rainey, Sawyer, Scofield, Sheldon, Smith of Tennessee, Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Taylor, Twitchell, Van Horn, Van Wyck, Wallace, Whitmore, Winans, Witcher—76.

The joint resolution as amended was then passed—yeas 123; nays 63. The Democrats voted solidly in the negative, and the following-named Republicans also voted no: Messrs. Beatty, Boyd, Finkelnburg, Hoar, Peters and Willard.

The joint resolution goes back to the Senate for action on the amendment.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BROOKS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case from the Fourth District of Tennessee, declaring the sitting member (Mr. TILLMAN) entitled to the seat.

Mr. DOX, of Alabama, presented a minority report in favor of the contestant, (Mr. SHEAFE,) and it was ordered to be printed.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill fixing the number of Representatives after the 3d of March, 1873, at 280, besides the additional members for States that may be hereafter admitted. The bill was recommitted.

PRIVILEGES OF A MEMBER FROM NEW-YORK.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, rising to a question of privilege, called the attention of the House to a serious charge made against him in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, of which HUGH HASTINGS was the responsible editor, and who acknowledged having made the charges in the first instance. The charges were as follows:

"JAMES BROOKS has been charged as a jobber and corruptionist, and lacked the courage to defend himself. JAMES BROOKS, M. C., is a Representative in Congress; he is a public man, and his official acts are public property. We have said that he has availed himself of his position as a member of Congress to put money in his pocket. We repeat it. This is actionable, and we invite Mr. BROOKS to give us a chance to prove it. There is no necessity for going beyond his Congressional record. That is public property. We are one of his constituents, and, by common custom, we are entitled to call in question his official acts. We repeat that JIM BROOKS, M. C., is notoriously a jobber and a corruptionist; that he has amassed great wealth by his position in Congress, and that he is known in Washington as one of the most shameless instruments of the lobby. And this we stand by."

Mr. BROOKS went on to say that no more serious charges than these could be made against any public man. To all species of charges that had been made against him in his long public life he had been utterly insensible, but this was the first time in the course of that public life that he had ever been accused of making money by his position in Congress or elsewhere. His character in this respect was dear to him, dear to his family, dear to his children, dear to all connected with him, and he valued it above all price. To a public man in the position in which he was, on one of the most conspicuous Committees of the House, which had large power over the finances, no charge could be of a more serious character, and, therefore, he asked an investigation concerning it. His character in that respect was as dear to him as chastity to a woman, and, therefore, he was the more anxious for a most certain inquiry. Without troubling the House he should have resorted to the Court of law, prior to asking for an investigation, but for the fact that it had been said that he lived in a Democratic city, with Democratic judges and Democratic juries, that would not do justice to a Republican editor. He therefore threw himself upon the Republican majority in the House, in the hands of a Republican Speaker, to appoint a committee and to demand a most earnest and searching inquiry respecting these charges. As the remarks that he made and the charges to which he referred went on record, it was also necessary for him to accompany the record by some facts, which should establish the value of these charges now and hereafter. And for that purpose he asked the reading of an affidavit by the Clerk, made by the very person who inflicted those libels upon him.

Mr. BROOKS then sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read an affidavit, made by HUGH J. HASTINGS, stating that he had been indicted by the Grand Jury at the June Term of the General Sessions, for printing and publishing in the Albany *Switch* of June 10, 1843, an article which he knew to be a gross libel; and, feeling that conviction must inevitably follow the trial, he applied to Mr. HENRY D. STONE, the person upon whom the libel was made, to release him, upon condition of making a free, full and public retraction of the full charges made against his character in the article referred to. The affidavit went on as follows:

The charges therein brought against him by me are utterly false, without a shadow of foundation in truth, and totally inexcusable. I stand before the public in the attitude of a self-condemned libeler of a man of whom I know no harm, and whose reputation stands unimpeached in a community where he has long resided and is well known. I confess that I have most maliciously attempted to do him an irreparable injury, and I feel that in this retraction of every charge which I have made against him I render to him only that justice which the outraged laws demand, though at the expense of self-disgrace and public humiliation.

(Signed,) HUGH J. HASTINGS.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that he had nothing more to say, except that he respectfully asked the House for the appointment of a select committee to investigate these charges.

Mr. VOORHIES, of Indiana, said that he appreciated the delicacy of the position of the gentleman from New-York, and the high motive that actuated him; but he certainly thought that that gentleman's high position before the country did not need an investigation of charges preferred by a wretch like him whose affidavit had just been read. It certainly did not become the House to investigate charges made by a man who confessed under oath that he was a liar, a libeler, and a malicious slanderer.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, agreed with Mr. VOORHIES, and thought it hardly worth while to ask any consumption of the valuable time of the House on such charges. He did not believe that any one who knew Mr. BROOKS would desire any further notice to be taken of such charges.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, suggested that there should be some opportunity of deciding between the honorable and dishonorable journalism of the country.

Mr. DAWES did not think that journalism could be regulated or determined by any action of the House. He believed that before the great tribunal of public opinion, and there alone, honorable journalism would be maintained, and would maintain itself, and that dishonorable journalism, like that which characterized the charge against Mr. BROOKS, would go down.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, thought it due to the House and to the gentleman from New-York, that there should be an investigation, such as would place on record the opinion of the House in regard to the matter. The House should not devolve on Mr. BROOKS the obligation of determining whether he should withdraw the demand for an investigation. He suggested that Mr. DAWES should submit a proposition embodying the sentiment of the House.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, thought that every gentleman was the best judge of matters affecting himself, and that Mr. BROOKS' request should be complied with, and the result of the investigation put in a permanent form on the records of the House.

Various propositions in writing were made by Messrs. BANKS of Massachusetts, DICKEY of Tennessee, SAWYER of Wisconsin, LAWRENCE of Ohio, and others, and the discussion was participated in by those gentlemen and by Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, who thought that Mr. HASTINGS should not be condemned on an *ex parte* statement; by Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, who insisted that the seal of condemnation should be made on the author of the charges, and by Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, who wished the resolution to describe HASTINGS as a man of infamous character.

Finally, on motion of Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, a select committee of five was ordered, with power, to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN 1876.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. MORRILL, to provide for celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts and manufactures in Philadelphia in 1876.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, offered an amendment providing that no expenses of the exhibition or its officers should be payable out of the Treasury, which was agreed to.

Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, offered an amendment requiring the exhibition to be held in St. Louis instead of Philadelphia, and spoke in support of the amendment. It was negatived by 38 to 99.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, closed the argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by 37 to 83.

The bill was then passed.

The House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

Organizing for the Twelfth Saengerfest.

The North-eastern Saengerbund, composed of a corporation of about thirty vocal and musical organizations of this City and vicinity, is now actively engaged in organizing for the twelfth general Saengerfest, which is to come off in this City next Summer, under the auspices of the German vocal and musical organizations of this City. The Festival Committee, which was recently formed, composed of delegates representing the various societies, has just been organized, under the Presidency of Dr. HEIDENFELDT, the President of the Saengerbund, and is to be divided in subcommittees, as follows: The Committee on Invitations, the Music Committee, the Committee for Quartering the Visiting Societies, the Finance Committee, the Committee on Decorations, the Building Committee, the Refreshment Committee, and the Baggage Committee. The festival will be participated in by the vocal and musical organizations of Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities forming part of the North-eastern Vocalists' Union, and will be continued during a whole week. The last general Saengerfest held in this City, which was the ninth, took place six years ago. The last general Saengerfest, the eleventh, was held in Baltimore two years ago.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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It is well to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. [illegible] Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and [illegible] gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—[illegible] W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only [illegible] harmless, instantaneous, black or brown [illegible] properly applied at BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

LEFFERTS—HUBBARD.—At Fordham, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1871, by Rev. Wm. C. Brush, OSCAR L. LEFFERTS to Miss LULU HUBBARD, both of New-York.

DIED.

BREWER.—On Monday, Jan. 9, MARY BREWER, wife of John Brewer, in the 84th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this afternoon, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] West 50th-st.

CRAIN.—At Nyon, Switzerland, on the 6th November, 1870, DUNHAM JONES, infant son of Dunham Jones and Hannah Ann Crain, aged 1 year 4 months and 10 days.

FLOYD-JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, the 8th inst., DAVID R. FLOYD-JONES, in the 64th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at South Oyster Bay Station, on the South Side Railroad, upon the arrival of the train, which leaves Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries, New-York, at 10 o'clock, returning at 3½ P. M.

HOYT.—On Monday morning, Jan. 9, at her residence, Englewood, near Elizabeth, N. J., MARIA LOUISA, widow of J. Edwards Hoyt. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Elizabeth on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

HENSHAW.—At Delancy Point, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Jan. 9, after a short but severe illness, JOSEPH B. HENSHAW, in the 81st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. C. J. Henshaw, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 3:20 P. M., to convey the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Boston and Montreal papers please copy.

HORN.—On Monday, Jan. 9, MELKER HORN in the 38th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 11th, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of I. Backman, No. 28 Columbia-st.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

JACOBS.—On Monday morning, 9th inst., SAMUEL B. JACOBS, aged 49 years. Funeral from his late residence, No. 22 West 38th-st., on Thursday morning next, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KELSHAW.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 9, WILLIE EVERETT, son of Jonathan and Charlotte L. Kelshaw, aged 3 years, 1 month and 29 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Rutherford Park on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Erie Railroad train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ English papers please copy.

KELLY.—At his residence, No. 22 Irving-place, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, JAMES KELLY, aged 59 years. Funeral announcement in this evening and to-morrow morning's papers.

MERRITT.—Suddenly, at Tocoi, on the St. John's River, Florida, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 4, JOHN J. MERRITT, of Brooklyn, aged 48 years, 7 months and 5 days.

POTTER.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 8, of consumption, KATE, wife of W. Henry Potter, daughter of the late George Daniels, aged 23 years. Her relatives and friends, also those of her brothers George E. and Frank Daniels, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, Joseph Potter, No. 54 East 49th-st., on Wednesday, at 12½ P. M.

POLHEMUS.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 10, GARETTA, daughter of the late Theodore Polhemus, Jr., in the 20th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 60 Remsen-st., on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RAPELJE.—At Astoria, L. I., on Monday morning, Jan. 9, PETER RAPELJE, in the 66th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock.

VANDERBURGH.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, MARY VANDERBURGH. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 157 Henderson-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—On Monday morning, Jan. 9, WM. F. WOODRUFF, in the 71st year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 236 West 51st-st., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The second public meeting of this Association will be held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., south-west corner of 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th January, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be made on appropriate names for the new avenues and public places, the exemption of mortgages from taxation, and rapid transit, by A. W. Colgate, Hon. Wm. Fullerton, W. H. Peckham, S. B. Church, Wm. A. Whitbeck, Wm. R. Martin and others.

WM. R. MARTIN, President.
JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

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BENJ. F. BEEKMAN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The PLACE OF MEETING has been CHANGED to the HARVARD ROOMS, as abovestated.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 6½ A. M., on THURSDAY, at 8 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 9½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE IS NOW THE standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all persons having affections of the throat. Sold at Hudnut's, Herald Building; Caswell, Hazard & Co., 5th-av. and 24th-st.; Ditman & Co.'s, Astor House, and all leading druggists.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TODAY:
12mo. Cloth. Price $1.
GINX'S BABY,
His birth and other misfortunes.
First American from the Fifth London Edition.
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
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KAATSKILL,
AND OTHER POEMS.
By the late S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
"Conspicuous for gentle sentiment, pleasant satire, and a lively wit."
"His poems are not so numerous as they are excellent."
"Tender and aspiring in sentiment."
Handsomely bound in extra cloth. Price $1 50.
The proceeds of the sale of the book are to be given to St. Johnland.
For sale by all book-sellers, or sent by mail on receipt of the price by the publisher.
CHARLES F. ROPER, No. 3 Bible House.

THE BITER BIT,
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BLACK-MAILING OPERATIONS OF
CHARLES A. DANA'S
SUN.
Can be had by addressing C. A. CLARK, No. 11 Chambers-st. 25 cents single copy.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Republican State Committee at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to receive and consider the report of the Special Committee charged with the investigation of the condition of the party organization in the City of New-York, and for any other business which may be presented.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
L. L. DOTY, Secretary.

MISS REAM'S LINCOLN.

Exhibition to the Secretary of the Interior—Description of the Statue—Merits as a Work of Art—Miss Ream at Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871.

The Secretary of the Interior, on the invitation of Miss VINNIE REAM, paid a visit to the rotunda of the Capitol this morning, and was shown her statue of President LINCOLN. Members of the Press were informed of the exhibition, and many of them, and such members of Congress and other persons as happened to be about the Capitol at the time, witnessed the only exhibition of the work that will be permitted until the formal presentation to Congress. The reason that this special invitation was extended to the Secretary of the Interior, was that he was the officer appointed by the law giving Miss REAM the commission to carry it into effect. It is with him, as the agent of the Government, that the contract was made, and to him it must be formally fulfilled.

The statue is the size of life. It stands on a pedestal of lightly-clouded marble, which bears the simple inscription, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Mr. LINCOLN is represented as standing with the right foot a little forward of the left, on which the weight of the body is thrown, bending slightly the right knee. A cloak, hanging loosely on the right shoulder, has slipped from the left, till the hem reaches to the feet, and is held from slipping lower by the left hand, which falls by his side. The right hand is extended forward a few inches, and holds a roll, containing the emancipation proclamation. The head is bent forward and the look is downward, as if Mr. LINCOLN were speaking with a person of less stature than himself.

The expressions of those who saw the statue were unanimous in approval, and Miss REAM was warmly congratulated on the success which she had attained. In many instances, perhaps in most, the congratulations were from personal friends, and were the utterances of an earnest, kindly interest in the artist—for so she may truly be called—and the approbation expressed was not intended to be, and would not be, accepted as just criticism.

LINCOLN AS A SUBJECT.

Mr. LINCOLN is a subject presenting uncommon difficulties to the sculptor who attempts more than a bust, and difficulties impossible to overcome so as to conquer admiration. Realistic treatment is sure to displease those who, remembering only the beautiful, noble soul of the man, expect in the form which enshrined it gracefulness and beauty. On the other hand, GREENOUGH'S WASHINGTON is a lasting warning to those who would attempt the ideal. No statue of LINCOLN—and there are several—has met with general favor, and some of them, notably the one in Union-square, New-York, have been favorite subjects of ridicule. And Miss REAM'S statue will undoubtedly receive more or less adverse criticism. It is a conscientious, painstaking, loving effort of a young woman, not devoid of artistic perception, and even genius, to present Mr. LINCOLN as he actually appeared, and in the dress he habitually wore. He might have looked better clad in the Greek chalmys, or the Roman toga. Probably the old Continental military uniform, the next favorite costume of the sculptor, would not have become him more. In either dress he would not have been Mr. LINCOLN. So if Miss REAM has not evoked from the marble a figure of striking beauty, so that she has fashioned truthfully the President, certainly it is not she who is in fault. The marble is a beautiful piece from Carrara, and is almost entirely colorless.

MISS REAM'S SCULPTURE.

It would be foolish adulation to pronounce the statue a great work of art, and probably Miss REAM would not thank any one for doing so. It may be or it may not be. The test of time will only determine that. But that it is a contribution of real value to the portraiture of its subject cannot be doubted. HOUDON'S statue of WASHINGTON is not a great work except in its faithfulness; but for how much would the American people part with it? The giving of a commission of such importance to a young lady of only two years' not very instructive experience in the study of art was possibly deserving of censure. But there will be few now found to express regret, or who will not be, indeed, glad. Not all the attempts of our Government to encourage and aid seeming artistic endowments, have found so worthy return.

HER VISIT TO EUROPE.

VINNIE REAM went to Europe nearly two years ago, accompanied by her parents. Her time was chiefly spent in Rome, though she traveled extensively on the Continent. She was in Paris three months. She did not content herself with simply executing the commission of the Government. An ideal work called "Sappho," of life-size, and the "Spirit of the Carnival," a girl throwing flowers, of half life-size, were her first works while abroad, and they are now to be put in marble in Italy. Two of her earliest models she carried with her, and they are also being put in marble. Besides, at Paris, she modeled busts of DORE and Père HYACINTHE; at Munich, HAULBACH, the celebrated German painter, who painted the famous Berlin frescoes; at Rome, LISTZ, and Cardinal ANTONELLI; at Vienna, JOHN JAY, and at London Mr. SPURGEON. These were all modeled from sittings by the different persons. From several of these personages Miss REAM has valuable souvenirs. ANTONELLI gave her, among other things, a locket, with the head of Christ exquisitely cut in stone cameo. DORE presented her with a drawing on wood of one of his Bible pictures, "Judith." She received kindly encouragement from the aged portrait-painter HEALY, Mr. STOREY, JOHN JAY, our Minister at Vienna, and others.

Miss REAM'S path has not been a pleasant one. What artist's has? She has fairly earned her admittance into that fraternity, the struggles of whose members ought to make them all friends. Let her persevere; there is much in art for her to learn, and she can master it if she will esteem lightly what she has already attained, but, as of much greater consequence, what, to her own labor, the future will easily yield.

J. E. C.

Industrial School Work.

Three years ago Corlear's Hook and vicinity could justly boast of possessing the dirtiest streets, the most crowded tenements, and the greatest number of ragged children of any part of the City. In the two former particulars the neighborhood still maintains its proud pre-eminence, but in the latter there is a marked and most gratifying improvement. The swarms of dilapidated juveniles of both sexes, who, in former years, infested the docks, wood-yards, and ferry-houses have been embraced in the arms of benevolence, supplied with food and clothing and brought up under the elevating influence of industrial schools. The intimation that a New Year's festival would be given to those children yesterday by the Children's Aid Society, at No. 327 Rivington-street, attracted a very large number of visitors. The school-room was crowded in every part, and the exhibition made by the children reflected great credit upon Miss PHILLIPS, the worthy principal of the school, and her devoted assistants, Misses JOHNSON and ALBURTIS. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. CLARKE, of Boston, Rev. Mr. AGER, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Messrs. C. L. BRACE and ADAMS, of this City. The children were all supplied with well-filled bags of candy, oranges and cakes, while many of them received a supply of comfortable clothing and shoes.

The teachers of this school have adopted a novel and most successful method of stimulating the ambition and refining the homes of these unfortunate children. There is a beautiful green-house attached to the school, where a great variety of plants and flowers are propagated. These are distributed periodically to the deserving scholars to cultivate, and the desire to obtain those plants has made regular attenders of moderate truants, diligent students of the greatest triflers, and transformed the most disorderly into models of good behavior.

A Valuable Cashier and Clerk—Arrest of a Successful Swindler.

Last August, EDWARD B. DAY obtained a situation as book-keeper and cashier in the firm of FELLOWS & CO., jewelers, No. 17 Maiden-lane, on the recommendation of a Mr. KINGMAN, who represented himself to be a broker, doing business at No. 41 Wall-street. Of agreeable manners, DAY immediately ingratiated himself into the confidence of his employers, and a few days subsequently was commissioned to deposit a check for $900 to the credit of his employers in the Mercantile Bank. By ingenious contrivance DAY managed to change the amount of the draft to $1,000, which amount he succeeded in drawing, and immediately disappeared, leaving no trace whatever of his whereabouts. For some time a search was instituted with a view to his arrest, but without success, and he next turned up in the employment of HAVILAND & CO., crockery and chinaware merchants, of No. 42 Barclay-street, in the capacity of general clerk. This was in the beginning of November, but he had not been in the position over a week, when he left, taking with him $400 belonging to the firm. A second warrant was issued for his apprehension, and it was only yesterday that he was found by Officers WALLING and CLAPP, of the Central Office, in a house in Centre-street. He was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court in the afternoon, and admitted his guilt. On application of the detectives he was remanded to the Station-house to afford them an opportunity to discover his accomplices.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Tennessee's Preparations to Sail to San Domingo—The Ice Likely to Delay Her—The Narragansett Torn from Her Moorings.

The United States frigate *Tennessee*, Capt. WM. G. TEMPLE, is likely to be delayed in her departure for San Domingo with the Commissioners in consequence of the immense masses of ice blocking up the North River and cutting off communication with Ellis Island, from which the ship will receive her supply of powder and fixed ammunition. If the powder-boat cannot move no supplies can be obtained, and the ship must await a more favorable opportunity to take in her ammunition, or proceed directly to Hampton Roads and draw supplies from the Norfolk magazine. The gun-deck, or Admiral's cabin, is handsomely fitted up with new and comfortable furniture, for the use of the Commissioners. The carpets, curtains, and furniture are all new and extremely tasty, and there is no reason why the Commissioners may not be as comfortable as at home, when they get on their sea legs. The cabin is light, roomy and well ventilated, the latter a very important feature in a life in the tropics. The *Tennessee* will drop down to an anchorage off the Battery today, to try her chances of taking in her supply of powder, and will then return to the Navy-yard, awaiting final orders for sea.

The *Narragansett*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral STRINGHAM, Port-Admiral, was yesterday torn from her moorings by the ice and carried about the river for some time, until the Navy-yard tugs reached her and towed her safely into one of the Brooklyn docks, where she will tie up for the Winter, or until the ice no longer obstructs the river.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although a number of legal sales were announced to take place at the Exchange yesterday, (Jan. 10,) only one was effected, the rest being adjourned. JAMES M. MILLER, by an order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of THOS. H. LANDON, Esq., referee, disposed of the property known as No. 15 Walker-street, between Church-street and West Broadway. The premises are located on the south side of the street, and comprise a two-story, attic and basement brick house, together with a lot, 20 by 106. They were sold to B. P. FAIRCHILD for $17,000—a bona fide transaction.

The following were the adjournments made, referred to above: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., the sale of four lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, adjourned to Feb. 15, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee; by D. M. SEAMAN, the sale of eight lots on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, adjourned to Feb. 9, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, and by WM. KENNELLY, the sale of a five-story brick house (used as a bakery) and lot, 24.8 by 52, on the east side of Second-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-streets, adjourned to the 17th inst., THOMAS BOESE, Esq., referee. E. F. RAYMOND, by order of the Sheriff, adjourned the sale of a mechanic's lien, of no special importance, until the 20th inst., which concluded the business of the day.

Today at the Exchange, is likely to be a dull one, no sales of importance being noticed to take place. To-morrow will, however, give evidence of more activity, as several transactions are projected, among them one by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.—an administratrix sale of the premises known as No. 12 Bethune-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets. Other sales are also bulletined.

In regard to property at private sale, valuable lists for reference are advertised by STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway, and by B. S. LEVY & CO., No. 271 West Thirty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue. As the Spring approaches, the demand for locations onlease increases. In this connection attention is called to the advertisements which appear daily in our columns, particularly those of EDWARD MATTHEWS, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-street, and HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, both of whom present a varied list from which to make selections.

The message transmitted to the Board of Aldermen at its last session by Mayor HALL, in relation to street paving, is one of importance to real estate owners, setting forth, as it does, that a second assessment for replacing old pavement with a special pavement, is unlawful; that is, that when a first assessment for paving purposes on the line of any street shall have once been paid, parties owning property on the said street shall be relieved from further expense for similar improvements, unless a majority petition for the privilege. This interpretation of the law is plainly a just one, and, as is the design of all laws, calculated to protect the interests of the citizen against hasty legislation on the part of the corporate authorities.

Exchange Sale, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2-story attic and basement brick house and lot, s. s., No 15 Walker-st., 160 ft. e. of West Broadway, lot 20x106	$17,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bullion-st. and Stewart-av., centre line s. thence e. about 10 ft. w. of Gardiner-av.x thence n. to Benton-st.xthence w. to Creekx thence s. w. to Stewart-av.xthence s. to beginning	$2,175
Centre-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 50x100	1,500
Dean-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 50x110	3,000
Diamond-st. and Schenectady-av., s. e. corner, 100x185.5	9,700
Elliott-place, w. s., 21 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 21x100, h. and l.	15,000
Koscinsko-st., n. s., 114 ft. w. of Marcy-av.. 11x100	400
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 175 ft. n. e. of Irving-av., 25x100	250
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 25x100	175
Rapelyea-st., s. w. s., 50 ft. n. w. of Richards-st., 10x100	500
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 166 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 22x100	3,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 35x41.4x26.8x4.6x78.1, h. and l., husband to wife	10,000
11th-st., n. s., 95.2 ft. w. of 6th-av., 33.2x100	3,000
De Kalb and Lorrimer avs., n. e. corner, 20x100	12,000
East New-York-av., s. s., 114.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 60x100	900
Franklin-av., w. s., 43.3 ft. s. of Greene-av., 21x104.5	5,850
Flatbush to Canarsie road, s. s., 100 ft. e. of N. Cummings', 100x—x—x504.10	2,000
Flatbush to Canarsie road, s. s., adjoining N. Cummings', 5 58-100 acres	30,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 142 ft. e. of Kent-av., 21.2x99.8, h. and l.	7,000
8th-av. and 14th-st., westerly corner, 171.3x547.10x164.10x—	67,000
15th-st., n. e. s., 240.1 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 150x29.8x150x33.1	
New-Utrecht, adjoining Cowenhoven, 9¼ acres	8,882

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Lots Nos. 54 and 55, Henry Sheldon's property	$250

West Farms.

Fordham-av., e. s., lot No. 13, Monterey, 25x303	$500
Washington-av., e. s., part lots, 43x44, Upper Morrisania, 12x120	160

Rye.

Evergreen-av., e. s., lot No. 12, Rye Park, 81-100 acre	$1,050

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Wickliffe-st., e. s., 89 ft. from Bank-st., 25x95	$6,500
Quarry-st., n. s., adjoining W. Coulter's property, 35x126.6	3,000
Jacob-st., w. s., 325 ft. n. of Gold-st., 150x100	3,000
Barclay-st., w. s., 203 ft. from Waverley-place, 75x99.5	1,525
Lock-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of New-st., 27x67.6	950

Montclair.

Bloomfield-way, e. s., adjoining P. Carrols', 60x100	$500

Jersey City.

Maple-st., s. s., 16-8 ft. e. of Halliday-st., 10.8x72.1	$4,250
Jewell's line, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Tonnelle-av., 24x38	375
Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16, block No. 3, reservoir map, 75x175	3,400
Lot No. 28, block No. 248, Mangin's map, 20x100	7,000
Lots Nos. 17 and 20, block No. 1, Nelson's map, 50x221	4,420
Palisade-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Cedar-st., 25x75	2,100
Lot No. 23, block No. 194, city map, 39x41	40,000
Hoboken pike, n. s., 25 ft. e. of Carpenter's-lane, 25x53	
Ditmar's property, n. s., 43 ft. e. of Hoboken pike, 89x147	
Hoboken pike, n. s., adjoining Hornblower's, ¾ acre	
Newark-av and Coulter's property, n.e. corner, ¾ acre	

Bayonne.

Woodlawn-av., w. s., 110 ft. s. of Oakland-av., 47x47	$681

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY-HOME IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, L. I., twenty-five minutes from 34th-st.; house, greenhouse and out-buildings in perfect order; possession immediately; terms of sale very easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., 118 Wall-st.

$5.500—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-st., near Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY DAY—Full particulars in printed lists, distributed free—Minetta, $9,000; West 19th, $12,500; 28th, $25,000; 33d, $14,500, furnished, $18,000; 41st, $15,000; 45th, $40,000; East Broadway, $12,000; Bowery, $38,000; Lexington, $35,000; 2d-av., $17,000; 3d-av., $17,000; Henry, $17,000; East 20th, $16,500; 21st, $5,500; 36th, (stable,) $6,500; 48th, $15,000; 60th, $26,000, $28,000; 62d, $10,000; 76th, $5,500; 92d, $8,900; 109th, $4,500; 117th, $7,000; 118th, $11,000, $12,000; lot in 132d, $3,200.

FOR SALE—ON MORTON-ST., HOUSE AND lot; lot 24x96, with three-story and basement brick house, 20x40, and extension 25 feet, with modern improvements and in perfect order; also, building on rear of lot, three story, 15x20; a desirable property. For particulars apply to I. P. STEPHENS, No. 58 Wall-st., office Rutgers Insurance Company.

BUSINESS CORNER PROPERTY north-west corner Canal and Mercer sts., 43 feet frontage on Canal-st. Splendid location for banking or wholesale purposes.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone modern house; 20.10 by 60; lot 100 feet; 16th-st. near 5th-av.; price very low; also, a printed list of dwellings and stores.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—TWO SMALL BRICK houses in good order, paying ten per cent. on investment, for sale or exchange for lots or country residence. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

A MODERN FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop complete brown-stone dwelling, for sale low; possession; 39th-st. near 5th-av.; 21.6 by 65; lot, 100 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
and others who intend
DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

TO LET,
BUSINESS PREMISES
now being erected in the best part of
LOMBARD-STREET,
the finest position in
THE CITY OF LONDON,

The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

For plans and particulars apply to
THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 14 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES
TO
DRY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
NOTIONS,
INSURANCE, BANKERS OR BROKERS,
The extra wide marble building, four stories, 30x100 feet,
S. E. CORNER GRAND-ST. AND BROADWAY,
Now occupied by Singer & Co.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

To lease, for fifteen years, the valuable property, No. 818 Broadway, with lot adjoining in the rear, on 12th-st., (known as No. 62 East 12th-st.) This property is suitable for the erection of a bank or of a building for any other mercantile purpose, and will commend itself as such to business men. Apply for particulars to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—ON THE FIRST floor above the street, at No. 162 Broadway, between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st.; heated by steam; just painted, &c.; rent, $400 to $700. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

BOWERY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 78, above Canal-st., running to Elizabeth; excellent for store or manufactory; would build to suit first-class tenants. WM. F. NISBET,
No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35, 12 M.

STORE AND LOFTS TO LET, AT LOW rents, a few doors east of Broadway. Apply on the premises, Nos. 90 and 92 White-st.

TO LET—BULKHEAD 170 FEET ON HARLEM River with 260 feet on 2d-av. Apply to E. KETCHUM, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE wanted immediately, between 23d and 36th sts., in the neighborhood of 5th or Madison avs. Address, with full information, A. B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

DESK ROOM WANTED—ON BROADWAY, between Pine and Chambers sts., by a gentleman having first-class business connections. Address M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 21ST-ST.; ON 4TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 17TH-ST.; ON CANAL-ST. AND ON WOOSTER AND LAURENS STS., RUNNING THROUGH AND FRONTING ON EACH STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The five four-story stores and lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and 21st-st., Nos. 922, 924, 926, 928 and 930 Broadway, the entire plot having a front on Broadway of over 102 feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story marble and brick house and lot (with stable on the rear) on north-east corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., opposite the Everett House and Union-square, 28 by 115 feet.

CANAL-STREET.—The two stores and lots on the northerly side of Canal-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., Nos. 365 and 367 Canal-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—The eleven three-story and attic brick buildings and lots on the westerly side of Wooster-st., 72 feet 4 inches north of Canal-st., Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Wooster-st., having a front of 235 feet on Wooster-st.

LAURENS-STREET (or 5th-av. extension.)—The nine four-story brick houses and lots on the easterly side of Laurens-st., in the rear of the lots on Wooster-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Laurens-st., making together a front of 172 feet 6 inches on Laurens-st.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years.

Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or of Lewis L. Delafield, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 49 Exchange-place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the subscriber, as receiver of all the property of HENRY HAHN, a judgment debtor, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of the subscriber as such receiver, in and to four certain lots of land situated in the township of Union, Hudson County, N. J., and being a part of a tract of land known by the name of North Union, and which, on a map of said tract of land made by William Hexamer, City Surveyor, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, on the 3d day of June, 1868, are designated as lots Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77, in block No. 4, fronting and facing on the westerly side of Bergen Line road, each of said lots being 25 feet wide in front and rear, and 100 feet deep.
ja2-2aw3wM* F. V. B. KENNEDY, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT, SAMUEL HOLMES,
B. F. BEEKMAN, G. S. MOULTON,
THOMAS CARLTON, W. W. HUNTINGTON,
J. B. DICKINSON, WM. SULZBACHER,
MATTHEW BIRD, SAMUEL W. BASS,
N. T. PORTER, E. B. SUTTON,
JAMES L. STEWART, CHARLES SPEAR,
CHARLES S. BAYLIS.

At a meeting of the new Board, held subsequently, A. V. STOUT was elected President, and N. T. PORTER, Vice-President—both unanimously.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY FRANKLIN CHANDLER,
MASON THOMSON,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANKLIN CHANDLER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK LAMINATED PIPE COMPANY.—ANNUAL REPORT.—The amount of the capital of this Company, and which has been issued for the purchase of patent rights and other property necessary for their business, and in payment therefor, and which has not been paid in in cash, is $400,000. Capital actually paid in, as above stated, is $400,000. Amount of its existing debts is $1,500.
J. L. BROWN, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.
THOS. H. WAGSTAFF,
JOHN B. IRELAND,
JAMES A. SMITH,
L. W. FROST,
Majority of Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN L. BROWN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the New-York Laminated Pipe Company, and that the above report is true. J. L. BROWN.

Sworn to before me, this 10th day of January, 1871.
WM. H. McCORKLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Jan. 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th to the 18th January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the third class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
MACON, Ga., Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on and after Jan. 20, 1871, until which date the transfer-books are closed. Stockholders registered in the New-York Agency will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (6) Six per Cent., payable on the 30th of December 1870.
FRED V. PRICE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Nashville & Decatur R.R.

This Mortgage is for $2,100,000, or only $17,500 per mile on an old and completed road, showing an established business, from local traffic mainly, more than sufficient to pay its interest as it becomes due, with prospects of greatly enlarged receipts from new connections which are now in progress.

The Mortgage was created for the sole purpose of paying a debt due to the State of Tennessee, on terms which would reduce the liability of the road about $600,000.

Of the bonds issued under said Mortgage, $200,000 are held in Escrow to abide settlement of a claim of the United States; $300,000 have been purchased by the parties in interest, and the balance of $1,600,000 are offered for sale on favorable terms—the security, in judgment of the undersigned, being such as to entitle them to perfect confidence.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

DO YOU WANT
A COMPLETE LIST OF
UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS,
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES CABINET OFFICERS,
UNITED STATES FOR'N MINISTERS,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
UNITED STATES INT. REV. TAXES,
UNITED STATES POSTAGE.
Buy the Observer Year Book.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
SENT POST-PAID TO ANY ADDRESS.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR. & CO.,
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 3 per cent. temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date Oct. 15, 1867, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers three hundred and sixty (360) and six hundred and ten (610) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers three hundred and sixty (360) and five hundred (500) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 28th day of February, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any national banking association.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President.
CALEB F. COLES, Cashier.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

At the annual election for nine directors of this bank, held at the banking-rooms this day, the following-named persons were elected directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
CHARLES G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM D. BISHOP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

Mr. CHARLES E. BOGERT was at the same meeting appointed Assistant Cashier.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF WAR LOAN BONDS.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, Jan. 3, 1871.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on the 1st day of May next. Holders desiring to surrender said Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

LOST.

CERTIFICATE NO. 234, dated Dec. 13, 1865, for ninety-one (91) shares stock of the Phenix National Bank, New-York, in the name of William Dalrymple.

Transfer of the same having been stopped, the finder will please return the certificate to
CYNTHIA DALRYMPLE, Admistratrix,
No. 324 West 30th-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., 225 miles, to connect south via Montgomery with Mobile and New-Orleans, and north via Greensborough and Danville with Richmond, Va., and at Richmond with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the Great Trunk line for passengers to and from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$16,000 PER MILE.

Thirty years to run from 1st July, 1870.
Bonds may be registered through transfer agent in New-York.
Interest at the rate of Eight per Cent.
Coupons payable in New-York.
All United States taxes paid by the Company.
A limited amount offered at 84 by
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be held at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., on Jan. 25, 1871, at 12 M.
P. P. DICKINSON, President.

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one half per Cent. on the capital stock and reserve fund, is payable to shareholders on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 16th inst. Transfer-books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICES NO. 470 AND NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1871	236,556 67
Total assets	$436,556 67

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.
JAN. 9, 1871.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, due Jan. 15, 1871, will be paid in gold at this office, free of Government tax, on and after that date.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th instant. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

SEVENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCEE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 105 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES: NO. 25 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK; BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A semi-annual dividend of six per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 9, 1871.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 31st inst., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 12th of January next.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
(ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building). A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 12th inst.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.
F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NO. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st. M. F. HAZEN.
JAN. 2, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

OFFICE OF RANDALL & WIERUM,
No. 52 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RANDALL & WIERUM, for the transaction of a general Brokerage business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Governments, Stocks and other securities.
CHARLES K. RANDALL,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges,
OTTO C. WIERUM.

NOTICE.

Mr. G. H. REDMOND will sign the name of our firm by procuration. DENNISTOUN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

NOTICE.

The firm of G. H. & H. REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on by Mr. H. REDMOND, at No. 4 Hanover-st., under his own name.
G. H. & H. REDMOND.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of BENNETT, SMITH & PADDOCK, for the transaction of the commission dry-goods business at No. 118 Franklin-st.
JAMES G. BENNETT,
ANDREW H. SMITH,
JOHN D. PADDOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship formed on the 10th day of November, 1870, between the undersigned, AZARIAH P. H. STEWART as general partner, and A. ADAMS WEED as special partner, is hereby dissolved.
A. P. H. STEWART.
A. ADAMS WEED.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870. d21-law4wW*

THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN is dissolved.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
and on MONDAY. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.

If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.

ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

EAST RIVER
Savings Institution,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York,
Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum,
FREE OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.

ASSETS (principally invested in United States bonds and New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870	$2,907,762 92
DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870	2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities	$192,762 92

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
1,146 BROADWAY, BET. 25TH AND 27TH STS.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.

Also, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 16th day of January, 1871.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before January 10, 1871, will draw interest from the first. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

DO YOU WANT
A COMPLETE HISTORY OF
THE ORIGIN,
RISE,
PROGRESS
OF THE
TYPOGRAPHIC ART,
Buy The Observer Year Book.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
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SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
NEW-YORK.

MEDICAL.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $25 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FORTY-HORSE ROOT ENgine in complete order; or will exchange for small engine and boiler. Can be seen at Nos. 20 and 22 Worth-st. D. A. YOUNGS.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa........Wed., Jan. 25
Britannia.....Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian......Wed., Feb. 8
India..........Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia....Wed., Feb. 22
Columbia.....Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa........Wed., Mar. 8
Europa.......Sat., Feb. 11	Tyrian......Wed. Mar. 22
Caledonia.....Sat., Feb. 18	Britannia...Wed., April 11

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Calabria, Thursd.. Jan. 12	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Abyssinia, Weds.. Jan. 18 via Halifax.	Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19	China, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18th January, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9½ A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY, 12th January.
CHAS. G. FRANKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.........Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH....Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN,
Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....................Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San José Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Jan at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Jan. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau). Jan. 26

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips....................Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..............Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.........................Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Feb. 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
VILLE DE PARIS..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON..............SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

DO YOU WANT

A GENERAL SUMMARY OF
ALL THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS
IN
AMERICA,
EUROPE,
ASIA,
AFRICA,
THE ISLANDS
OF THE SEA.

Buy the Observer Year Book.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
SENT POST-PAID TO ANY ADDRESS.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Call between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock at No. 43 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as seamstress; would have no objection to light chamber-work; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good references. Call for two days at No. 270 3d av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as ladies' maid to one or two ladies; understands dress-making, hair-dressing and millinery; can cut and fit; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a Protestant. Address W. W., No. 338 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, washing at her house, by the month or dozen, or would go out by the day; understands doing up linens and fineries in superior style; reliable and trustworthy. Can be seen at any time at No. 231 West 26th-st., rear house.

WANTED—AT THE WASHINGTON LAUNdry, No. 220 West 33d-st., all kinds of family washing and French fluting, and lace curtains, custom shirts, &c.; prices reasonable. By Mrs. McCARTY, No. 220 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to do families' or gentlemen's washing and ironing, by the month or otherwise; fluting and puffing neatly done; reference. Apply at No. 317 East 24th-st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take the entire charge of children; will go to any part of the country; good City reference. Call at No. 203 East 20th-st., in the dress-maker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 117 West 28th-st., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., a large number of recommended servants, and all professed and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, chamber-maids, house-workers, young girls, &c., suited in good situations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; is competent to take the place of a man; none but first-class families need apply. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 426 4th-av., fancy-store, two doors from 29th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by a Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable and an excellent cook; meats, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent baker; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A neat, industrious, honest, competent woman, well recommended from last place; no washing; wages expected, $20. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, washing at her house, by the month or dozen; understands doing up linens and fineries in superior style; reliable and trustworthy. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL, A SITuation as good cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; willing and obliging; City or country; best of references given. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT, well-recommended girl, a situation as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid, in a small private family. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY GERMAN girl, well recommended, a situation as chamber-maid in a private family. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as baby's nurse; can take full charge of it from its birth; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE; would go out, or would take an infant at her own house; good reference. No. 16 Bowery-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 340 East 24th-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, situations together in a private family; best of reference. Call at No. 327 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good nurse; has good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook, in the City or country, where she could take her child, between 5 and 6 years old, with her; understands her business thoroughly; the best references given. Call at No. 588 Lexington-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 6 West 36th-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best of reference; would like to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 337 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2nd avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as waitress; is competent to take the place of a man; none but first-class families need apply. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 426 4th-av., fancy-store, two doors from 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 117 West 28th-st., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker; will be found trustworthy; has first-class City references. Call at No. 156 West 20th-st., between 7 and 8 A. M., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands dress-making and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 341 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or to do general housework; good references. Call at No. 421 East 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to take charge of one or two children, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good references. Call for two days at 266 9th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good City references. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted a large number of well-recommended servants and girls lately landed for excellent situations now ready.

AT NO. 138 6TH-AV., (UPSTAIRS) FAMilies can procure first-class, competent and well-recommended help of all nationalities.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; would be willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address L. X., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener (single man;) experienced in all branches of horticulture. Address T. SEILBERGER, English Neighborhood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man of good experience; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at the harness-store, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as coachman, to go to the country. Address JOHN THOMSON, Station L, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, able-bodied man as general useful man on a gentleman's place; can take care of horses, drive, do plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is willing to work; of strictly temperate habits, and will hire for low wages; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as superintendent on a farm; fully understands his business, and has had fifteen years' experience; can furnish City or country references. Address J. B. R., No. 9 John-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young man, a Protestant; a permanent situation desired; four years' reference testifying to character and capability. Address J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man, capable, honest, willing and obliging; of sober habits; skilled in the management of horses and carriages. Call at or address No. 49 West 44th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a first-class man; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Address R. P., No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY single man, of long experience, as coachman, or coachman and gardener in the City or country; can furnish first-class references; would be found trustworthy and obliging; can milk and be generally useful if required. Call or address J. M. K., No. 211 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man as coachman and groom; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call or address D. D., harness-store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference from his last employer. Address A. B., No. 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, steady man; can milk; good recommendations from his last employer. Address No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, a place in a private family; has best possible City reference. Apply or address at 14 East 39th-st.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, IN a City private family; one as cook, the other as waitress. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG dry-goods salesman, by GEO. TURNBULL & CO., No. 465 6th-av. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 28, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Jan. thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2.)

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.

The weight to be transported will not *exceed* 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, *and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of* $3,000, (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.

Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

H. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 21st inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
1,200 Pea Jackets.
2,300 pairs Cloth Trousers,
Naval Standard.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed 60 days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (FORM FURNISHED by me,) in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of Stone, at the National Cemetery, near Yorktown, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application by those desiring to bid. Separate bids for building this Lodge of Brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET MONUMENTS.
TOWN SURVEY COMMISSION OF KINGS COUNTY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Survey, No. 346 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until Feb. 1, for the delivery of Granite Street Monuments, not exceeding 4,500 in all, as may be directed, three feet six inches long, with seven-inch square heads, to be delivered as required, for location on the public roads of New-Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatbush and Flatlands, according to the specifications on file in said office. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal received.
JNO. L. RYDER,
Secretary Town Survey Commission.

BIDS FOR ALL THE COAL-TAR produced at the works of the Metropolitan Gas Company, at 42d-st. and 11th-av., will be received till Jan. 12 next, at the main office of the Company, No. 1,425 Broadway, where terms and particulars can be learned.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, President.

TEACHERS.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, HAVING a few unoccupied hours, would instruct girls or boys in English, mathematics and Latin; City references. For particulars apply at the Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TUTOR TO give lessons in English and the classics. Address No. 4 Dey-st., Room No. 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 18th-st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, on second floor, to rent, with board; vacated by party leaving for California unexpectedly; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND WELL furnished, with or without private table; everything strictly first-class; references exchanged. No. 53 West 33d-st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class; reference exchanged; French cooking.

BRIGHT, CHEERFUL SUITE OF rooms, in private family; comforts of home offered; private table. No. 278 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church; moderate terms; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor to let, with fine rooms above, en suite or singly, with or without private table; terms moderate.

A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, with or without board. No. 72 Barrow-st.; terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND TWO sons, (grown,) parlor, two bedrooms and bath-room, without board, between 14th and 35th sts., near 6th-av. or Broadway Railroad; private family preferred; rooms need not be fully furnished. Address CUTLER, with particulars, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

H. ARMSTRONG,
NOS. 140 AND 142 6TH-AV.,
between 10th and 11th sts.

GREAT REDUCTION.

In order to reduce surplus stock,
we will offer, for the next
THIRTY DAYS,
the whole balance
of
THIS SEASON'S GOODS,
at and under
COST.

EMBROIDERIES, HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
LACES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLANNELS, LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, NAINSOOK, JACONET, CAMBRIC,
SWISS, ORGANDIES, &C., &C.,
STRIPED, CHECKED AND DOTTED MUSLIN,
MARSEILLES SPREADS, DOMESTIC SPREADS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER WEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
RIBBONS,
in all colors, widths and qualities,
SMALL WARES,
and a general assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

DO YOU WANT

A COMPLETE LIST,
With their Post-office Addresses, of all the
CLERGYMEN
in the United States, belonging to the following Denominations:
CONGREGATIONAL,
EPISCOPAL,
LUTHERAN,
MORAVIAN,
PRESBYTERIAN,
REFORMED DUTCH,
REF'F LUTHERAN,
UNITED BRETHREN.

Buy the Observer Year Book.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
SENT, POST-PAID, TO ANY ADDRESS.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO,
NO. 37 PARK-ROW.
NEW-YORK.

MILLINERY.

SABLE FURS, $50—A SET WORTH $100. Mink, Ermine, Astrakhan and Alaska Sable, $20, worth $40; Seal-skin Furs, $15; Bonnets and Hats, half price. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH W. ROBB, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room No. 3, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PENNSYLVANIA SLATE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court, against the estate of the Pennsylvania Slate Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by the said the Pennsylvania Slate Company, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of said estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court, for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of February, A. D., 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated, New York, 4th January, 1871.
ja11-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DIMOND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Dimond, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1870. FRANK E. KERNOCHAN,
Assignee, No. 231 Broadway, New-York City.
d28-law3wW*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.

MARY M. SCOTT,
PAUL M. VAN NAME,
ALFRED HERITAGE,
JOSEPH N. SCOTT,
} Executors.

jy13-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.
ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.
au17-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 231 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1870.
SARAH ACKERMAN,
Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.
s21-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Berlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 221 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
s28-law6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, JAN. 11 AND 13,
LES BRIGANDS,
With the following unequaled distribution:
FIORELLA, Act 1..................Mlle. LEA SILLY
FIORELLA, Act 2.......................Mlle. AIMEE
FIORELLA, Act 3....Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO................Mlle. ELISE PERSINI
FOUR PRIME DONNE
IN THE SAME CAST.
THURSDAY—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE, Act 1......CELINE MONTALAND
LA DUCHESSE, Acts 2 and 3.......Mlle. LEA SILLY
SATURDAY MATINEE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE....Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
Mlle. LEA SILLY
will make her first appearance as
BOULOTTE, in BARBE BLEUE.
In active rehearsal, LA PERICHOLE.
THIRD NINTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

ITALIAN OPERA.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 10, ONLY NIGHT OF
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
Debut of the celebrated lyric prima donna from La Scala and San Carlo Opera-house,
Mme. CAROLINA VIVAROLI,
in her great role of AMELIA, with Signor LEFRANC in his great role of RICARDO.
Miss ROSELLI, Mme. DE GEBELE, REINA, BACELLI, LOCATELLI, and others.
Conductor..........................Signor NICOLAO
Prices as usual. Sale of seats at the theatre, at Schirmer's, Nos. 701, and 114 Broadway.

AMERICAN CELEBRATION

OF THE UNITY OF ITALY,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12,
At 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7.
Major-Gen. DIX will preside. Addresses by H. W. BEECHER, W. C. BRYANT, Judge EMOTT, Dr. BELLOWS, and other distinguished speakers.
Music by Grafulla's Band.
Tickets, FREE OF CHARGE, may be had at the bookstores of Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; Carlton, corner of 5th-av. and 23th-st.; Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway; E. P. Dutton, No. 713 Broadway; Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray-st.; and Christern, No. 77 University-place.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WILLIAM DUTTON
IN GRACEFUL HORSEMANSHIP.
CINDERELLA.
LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
ACCOMPLISHED FEATS BY THE LEADING
STARS OF THE ARENA.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL

OF THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT
IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1871.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
admitting gentleman and two ladies.
The floor will be under the management of
Prof. JOHN A. MACPHERSON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11,
FOUR PRIME DONNE
IN THE SAME CAST.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, 1¼ karats; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18-karat Geneva Leontine, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1¼ karat; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1¼ karat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1-8 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring; Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine 3-stone Diamond Ring; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Ladies' Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin; 1 fine Enameled Watch, lady's size; 1 Enameled Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 Diamond Ring; 50 fine Gold and Enameled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Ear-rings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.
J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A NEW KIND OF PARLOR ORGAN—The most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Call and see or send for circulars.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT in ten private lessons by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America. Bookkeeping and business affairs day and evening. Ladies from 11 to 1 o'clock. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. College No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
(176TH-ST.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 859, 6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ELIZA HAYLOCK, (FORMERLY COOPER,) deceased.—In Chancery: "Wicks vs. Maynard."—Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in the above cause on the 12th day of November, 1870, any person or persons claiming to be heir at law or heirs at law of Eliza Haylock, (formerly Eliza Cooper, spinster,) late of Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex, England, deceased, (who died on the 5th day of March, 1870, and who was a grand-daughter of Thomas Cooper, late of Binstead, near Alton, in the County of Hants, England, deceased,) are, by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of May, 1871, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the said County of Middlesex, England; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Monday, the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1870. ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.
POOLE & HUGHES, Solicitors, No. 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THIS and EVERY EVENING,
EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer's historical play of
RICHELIEU,
which will be produced in a very superior manner, with the addition to the regular company of
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who has been specially engaged.
The dramatis personæ will comprise
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT..as...DE MAUPRAT
Mr. SHERIDAN........as..............DE BARADAS
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.......as..............RICHELIEU
Mr. FENNO.................as....................JOSEPH
Mr. ANDERSON...........as..................HUGUET
Mr. PITOU..................as.................LOUIS XIII.
Mr. PATEMAN.............as............DE BERIGHEN
Mr. HOWSON...............as...................ORLEANS
Master SEYMOUR.........as..................FRANCOIS
Miss PATEMAN.............as......JULIE DE MORTIMER
Miss LIVINGSTON.........as.......MARION DE LORME

FIRST MATINEE OF
RICHELIEU
On SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
Robson's romantic drama of
LOVE AND LOYALTY,
With
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
As EDWARD MARSTON
(For the first time in New-York.)
Mr. E. W. SHERIDAN.......as............LORD VERNEY
Mr. A. W. FENNO..........as......MASTER VERMONT
Mr. R. PATEMAN...........as....Master WILDERPATE
Mr. A. PITOU...............as.....................FENTON
Mr. N. DECKER..............as.................GAMWELL
Mr. HOWSON.................as..................ANTHONY
Miss TERESA SELDEN.....as........................JULIET
(Her first appearance at this theatre.)
Miss PATEMAN...............as..................MARGARET

Both plays will be carefully presented with NEW SCENERY, by CHAS. WITHAM and MINARD LEWIS; COSTUMES by JOYCE, FURNITURE by DEUEL, MACHINERY by DUNNE and assistants; MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER.
Under the stage direction of
MR. D. W. WALLER.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.............Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
THIS EVENING
AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES ON
FRIDAY, Jan. 13, SATURDAY, Jan. 14,
with the company, costumes, &c., from
BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Box-sheet open. Seats secured at the Academy or at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK
of the
BRILLIANT
LOCAL
COMEDY:
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!

SARATOGA MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1½.

_ The success of SARATOGA compels the postponement of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S powerful new play.

_ Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE BENEVOLENT FUND OF
THE ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY,
on which occasion the following eminent vocal and instrumental artists will appear:
Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano.
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Piano.
Mr. A. TOULMIN, Harp.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ.
In a grand miscellaneous programme and choice selections of "The Songs and Ballads of the Welsh Bards."
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
Tickets of admission, $1. (No reservation of seats.) Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Brentano's, Union-square; all the principal music-stores, and of the members of the Society.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1871.
Second Grand Concert of the
LAEMLEIN SISTERS,
The young California pianists, assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist.
Mr. E. GASTEL, Baritone.
Mr. CHAS. WERNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. L. FARBER, Violinist.
Mr. SCHWARTZ, Viola.
Conductor......................Mr. RICHARD ZECKNER
Concert begins at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7.
Tickets $1 each; to be had at Steinway Hall.

DR. DOREMUS WILL LECTURE

AT CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV.,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 8 O'CLOCK.
"WE ARE THE FIRST, AND NOT THE LAST, OF OUR RACE." ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11,
LES BRIGANDS.
WITH AN UNRIVALED CAST.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION,
With the important addition of 150 superb paintings, collected in Europe during the past six months, by Mr. Henry W. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING FOR SMALL CHILDREN.
OLD LOCATION.
No. 64 West 34th-st.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY IN DANCING.—
OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

LIBRARIES OF THE LATE EX-GOV. WILLIAM H. MARCY AND EX-GOV. WASHINGTON HUNT.
Clinton Hall Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, Jan. 12th and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the libraries of the late Ex-Gov. Wm. L. Marcy and Ex-Gov. Washington Hunt, comprising a valuable collection of Miscellaneous and Standard Works, many rare reports, &c., &c. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
200 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:
2,700 boxes fresh St. Michaels Oranges.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M., and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT,
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE—FOR ONE OR TWO young men with a few thousand dollars to commence the hardware business as the advertiser would sell (account of sickness) on very advantageous terms. Address HARDWARE, Post-office, Box No. 444.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Last nights of
WAR.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
WAR.
This play, notwithstanding its great success, must be
WITHDRAWN
after this week, in consequence of the production of
VARIOUS NOVELTIES.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE,
MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 16.
TWO COMEDIES,
to be acted for the
FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS,
are in PREPARATION for the OCCASION.
BOX-BOOK OPEN.

WALLACK'S.

LAST
WAR
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
The GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION of the AGE.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PLAY OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2. The splendid new comedy KIND TO A FAULT, and the glorious burlesque of ALADDIN. Next SATURDAY, complimentary benefit to Miss Edwin.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE LAST GREAT SENSATION.
Farewell nights of the brilliant engagement of
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
First production of the entirely new burlesque entitled ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
JOHNNY THOMPSON
IN ON HAND, or TRUE TO THE LAST.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON TONIGHT, at STADT THEATRE, NARCISSE.
Venela........Pompadour | Harry........Narcisse
To-morrow, LOVE AND INTRIGUE.
Kabale us Liebe; Seebach, Louisa; Venela, Lady Milford.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11,
SILLY, AIMEE, MONTALAND, PERSINI,
IN LES BRIGANDS.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS

Ever exhibited in this country now on view at the
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

DO YOU WANT

THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF
EVERY STATE IN THE UNION,
THE NUMBER OF ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE PRODUCTS RAISED
AND THE AMOUNT.

WHEAT,	WOOL,
BARLEY,	COTTON,
RYE,	TOBACCO,
CORN,	POTATOES,
OATS,	BUTTER,
HAY,	CHEESE,

CLOVER-SEED.

Buy the Observer Year Book.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
SENT POST-PAID TO ANY ADDRESS.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
NEW-YORK.

A HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

Members of the dramatic profession are hereby respectfully notified that A PERFORMANCE will be given at an early date (to be hereafter announced) for the benefit of the widow and children of the
LATE GEORGE HOLLAND.

Artists who are willing to give their professional services in aid of this project—honoring the memory of the dead comedian, and practically benefitting those who were dearest to him in life—are invited to signify the fact, without delay, by sending their names to Mr. JAMES SCHONBERG, at Wallack's Theatre, who will act as stage manager on the occasion of the BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

HENRY SEDLEY,	JOHN GILBERT,
C. H. WHEELER,	THEO. MOSS,
G. W. HOWS,	WILLIAM DAVIDGE,
WHITELAW REID,	DANIEL H. HARKINS,
JOHN R. THOMPSON,	JAMES LEWIS,
WILLIAM WINTER,	GEORGE L. FOX,
C. W. TAYLEURE,	HARRY BECKETT,
WILLIAM STUART,	AUG. W. FENNO,
JOHN BROUGHAM,	JOSH. A. BOOTH,
BARNEY WILLIAMS,	JAMES SCHONBERG.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

JOHN G. SAXE

Will lecture on
"FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME,"
At Association Hall,
Corner 4th-av. and 23d-st.,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets can be procured at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Putnam's, under Association Hall.

DR. LORD'S COURSE OF UNIVERSITY LECTURES,

ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
IN ASSOCIATION HALL,
AT 11½ O'CLOCK.
Subject for Thursday, *Columbus*; subject for Monday, *Michael Angelo*.
Tickets for the Course, $15; single admission, $1.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF REAL ESTATE owners will be held at No. 98 Allen-st., Jan. 11, at 7½ P. M.
JOSEPH HAIGHT, President.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, at 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., *7:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Tallmans, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, †3:30, 4:15, †4:30, 5:15, and 6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.	WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.

DEC. 22, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:20, 5:15, 6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

THE RULLOFF TRIAL.

The Case for the Prosecution Closed—The Mutilated Hat and Shirt and the Model Ratchet Drill—Opening of the Case for the Defense by Mr. Becker—Probable Conclusion of the Case To-day.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMPTON, Monday, Jan. 9, 1871.

Public curiosity has increased with feeding, and although the main portion of the evidence of the State had been produced and the facts bearing against the prisoner fully known, there was no diminution in the crowds demanding admission to witness the proceedings of the fifth day of the Rulloff trial. The Court had adjourned at 7 o'clock Saturday night until 10 o'clock this morning, when Judge HOGEBOOM, with his associates, Justices FINCH and MILLER, took their seats, and the taking of the evidence of the prosecution was resumed by recalling BENJAMIN KEIRNS, who testified he saw the prisoner when he was before the Coroner, immediately after his arrest, and then he had full beard, which was white, under the chin, and much grayer on the sides, as well as longer than it is now. This evidence was rendered necessary by that complaisance of the Sheriff, which had permitted RULLOFF to shave off a portion of his beard, and, perhaps, dye the remainder, so as to materially change his personal appearance.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

At this very stage of the trial, Dr. DAVID P. JACKSON was called to establish the cause of the death. Dr. BASSETT had been previously examined, but he had admitted on cross-examination that a person with such a wound as that of MYRICK might have survived. Dr. JACKSON described the wound in the head, the bullet entering the left ventricle of the brain, where it was found in three pieces, as though it had been split by contact with the skull, which was, of course, perforated and fractured. The witness declared that the wound had caused death, but upon cross-examination admitted that he knew of cases of gun-shot wounds in the head where they have lived. The defense asking whether it was not possible for a sudden shock to produce death where there was organic disease of the heart, Dr. JACKSON answered affirmatively, but on redirect said that he saw the deceased before death, and he exhibited none of the symptoms of a person suffering from heart disease, but he did show all the signs of a person dying from compression of the brain, caused by the pistol-shot wound.

DEMEANOR OF THE PRISONER.

ROBERT BROWN, Deputy Sheriff, was present when the prisoner was first brought before the Coroner, and noticed that he sat all the evening with his hat on his knee, crown up, and also saw that the next morning his hat had been cut in two, and the lower part of it was gone, and all the lining of the hat gone. Witness knew that RULLOFF was discharged by the Coroner about 11 o'clock on Saturday, and about an hour later he rearrested him on the Erie Railway track, four miles east of Binghamton. Witness saw him for some time before he came within hailing distance, and saw that he was walking very fast, about 110 steps to the minute, having his coat off, carrying it on his arm, and his cap off occasionally. When he called to him to halt prisoner obeyed readily, answering when BROWN said, "Mr. RULLOFF we've concluded not to let you go just yet," with "What's up now? What new discoveries have been made?" BROWN only answered by requiring him to take off his left boot and sock, and exhibit his deformed foot, which he did without remonstrance. When taken to the jail he was required to try on the shoes found in the store, which were found to be a perfect fit, even to the protuberances on the left foot. RULLOFF said that he seldom wore shoes, and had worn the boots he had on when captured all Summer, and also called attention to the fact that there was no depression at the toe of the left boot, but the officers discovered that he had filled up the space left void by the want of a large toe, with cotton. Witness was also present when prisoner was confronted with the bodies of the drowned men, and could not see any emotion in his face, but witness, keeping his hand over the heart of RULLOFF, thought he detected an increased breathing when he was viewing the bodies.

RULLOFF'S FEET.

Dr. N. S. BURR examined the feet of the two drowned men and found them perfect. On cross-examination by Mr. BECKER, he said the eyes of the smaller man were hazel, and of the larger man, who was JARVIS, were black. It had been repeatedly testified that the eyes of JARVIS were blue, and witness said further that the color of the eyes might change after death under such circumstances, although he had met with no mention of such fact in medical works. Mr. BECKER also brought out the fact that the witness had administered chloroform to the prisoner in order that his photograph might be taken after they had tried for three-quarters of an hour to get a picture of him without result, because of RULLOFF turning his face and distorting his features. This was done with a view of eliciting sympathy for the prisoner because of this usage, and also by the fact that before he was chloroformed the operators endeavored to keep RULLOFF still by taking hold of one of his ears with a pair of blacksmith tongs.

EDWARD JAKOB was recalled, and testified that the middle drawer of the desk used by RULLOFF at his house, No. 170 Third-avenue, in which the burglars' tools were found, had a Johnson rotary lock. He never saw the burglars' tools in it before Capt. HEDDEN and Detective REILLEY came and took them out, which he saw them do. Miss JAKOB was recalled to show that the boots were in RULLOFF's closet when he and JARVIS left, but had subsequently disappeared. The fact is, although it was not evidence and was not brought out, that some days after the Bingamton tragedy, MAGGIE GRAHAM, former housekeeper of RULLOFF, went to the house, and telling the JAKOB family that they would not see those fellows upstairs for some time, threw all the shoes and boots out into the street, and carried away the manuscript work on language to her residence in Carmine-street. RULLOFF attempted to confuse Miss JAKOB by asking her leading questions as to her frequent presence in the room and perfect freedom there, which ended with her admission that she was there nearly all the time, and saw everything there, but in answer to Mr. HOPKINS she said the burglars' tools might have been in the drawer of the desk and she not know the fact.

SUSPICIOUS CONDUCT.

Sheriff MARTIN testified to the prisoner cutting up his hat and tearing his shirt up. Also to the interview between RULLOFF and BORROUGHS, when the former complained that the latter was not permitted to say whether he recognized him as one of the men engaged in the struggle in the store; but there was nothing new in this testimony. THOMAS JOHNSON, a constable, testified to finding tracks leading from the rear of HULBERT'S store into the Chenango River, some being made by a man in his stocking feet and the other by a man with rubbers; the tracks began in the soft earth of a new road about 100 feet beyond the rear of the extension.

PHILIP REILLEY, being sworn, said: That he resides in New-York, and is a police officer attached to the Fifteenth Police Precinct. Being shown a bunch of small keys, taken from the body of the smaller of the two drowned burglars, he said on finding and visiting the house No. 10 Graham-street, Brooklyn, E. D., occupied by Mrs. BRADY and the DEXTER family, he found the larger of the three keys to unlock a bureau drawer, the next largest unlocked a small trunk in the drawer, and the smallest a portfolio, also in the drawer. In the trunk he found a letter, which has been identified as in the hand-writing of the prisoner and addressed to WM. T. DEXTER. The State offered the letter in evidence to prove the former the acquaintance of RULLOFF with one of the burglars whom he had said he had never seen, and the defense objected because it was dated in 1865, but the letter was admitted by Judge HOGEBOOM. Detective REILLEY then went on to state that he had visited the house No. 170 Third-avenue with Capt. HEDDEN. Unlocking the street door of the house with a key given him by District-Attorney HOPKINS, and the door of the room with another key, also given him by that gentleman. On searching the desk in the room of RULLOFF alias Seurio, he found in the middle drawer a ratchet drill, two skeleton keys, three lock picks, a dark lantern, a box-opener, and other articles for a felonious purpose.

AN EXPLANATION.

Upon cross-examination, RULLOFF himself fastened upon REILLEY to explain that ratchet drill, and the witness said it had the general appearance of that implement, although without teeth, and the prisoner then with permission explained that the instrument was valuable and interesting as the model of a new invention, but it appeared upon redirect that in the same drawer were two dozen bits which fitted this "model." Mr. REILLEY further testified, on cross-examination, that he knew a great many thieves and their haunts in New-York, but had never heard of either RULLOFF or JARVIS, and the place where they lived, No. 170 Third-avenue, was a highly respectable neighborhood, and the JAKOB family, from whom they rented their rooms, are of the very best repute, and held their lodgers in the highest esteem as men of pure lives and domestic habits. Mr. REILLEY, however, said that he did not pretend to know all the thieves in New-York. With the testimony of SENECA BURROUGHS, who took the photographs of the two drowned men, and swore that the pictures by which they have been identified during the progress of the case are accurate likenesses, the case for the prosecution was closed.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE.

At 3½ o'clock Mr. GEORGE BECKER opened the case for the defense, in a speech which made the very best of a very bad case. In the beginning he referred to the great learning, ability and industry of his client, the prisoner, whom, he said, had, during his career, met every sorrow and calamity. He referred to the great activity of the District-Attorney in gathering witnesses, to do which he has had the treasury of the County of Broome at his disposal. His client, he said, has not only to encounter the energy of Mr. HOPKINS, backed with money, but also the highest legal authority in the State, Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN having been summoned to assist in hurrying on a verdict against the prisoner. He further has to encounter a popular prejudice more intense and general than any prisoner ever was called on to confront before. Mr. BECKER then went on to draw a flattering picture of his client as a mild, inoffensive old man, of studious and reflective habits, spending his evening in the bosom of the JAKOB family, reading and writing. The difficulties of the defense, owing to the absence of witnesses and additional counsel, having been enumerated, Mr. BECKER proceeded to review the testimony for the State, and claimed that the killing of MYRICK, by whoever done, was not murder, but at the worst only manslaughter in the second or third degree, because MYRICK himself, when killed, was in the commission of a felony, in using unnecessary violence upon an intercepted felon, and that the slaying was done to suppress that violence. In declaring what the defense expected to be able to prove, Mr. BECKER said that it was almost wholly upon the testimony of J. B. LEWIS before the Coroner that the prisoner was held. On that occasion Mr. LEWIS swore that on the evening of the 16th August a man in laboring dress entered his store and asked for the best whisky, without regard to price, which man he held to be EDWARD H. RULLOFF. Since that time, however, and while RULLOFF has been in jail, the same man has appeared in his store, and proves to be a drover from the West. Further, Mr. BECKER said that they would be able to show when the prisoner left New-York, and that he went to Batavia, Buffalo, and other places, so that it is impossible that he should have been in the City of Binghamton on the night of the 16th of August.

Several witnesses were then called for the defense, most of whom did not answer. FRANCIS L. FARNHAM testified that during the morning succeeding the tragedy, BURROUGHS had told him in the store he could not identify either of the burglars. Mr. HOPKINS, in cross-examination, brought out the fact that BURROUGHS was not in the store when FARNHAM swore he saw him there. Further to show the confusion of BURROUGHS and his inability to give an intelligent account of what happened, LYMAN CLARK was sworn, who testified he was sitting at the door of the American Hotel, a few doors above and on the opposite side of the street from HALBERT'S store, when he heard two pistol-shots fired in quick succession; he got up, walked down the street, and heard another shot, just after which BURROUGHS opened the front door of the store, came out, and heard the cry "murder." He gave an account of what followed, which is unimportant, until Chief FLYNN and CLARK were about to go into the store a moment or two later, when BURROUGHS told them they would have to go around to the back door, as he had come out that way and the front door was locked; CLARK said he had just seen BURROUGHS come out the front door and knew it was open, whereupon the front door was pushed open and they went in; after they went in, BURROUGHS then remembered that he did enter by the front door. After a number of other witnesses had been called and found wanting, the defense put Mrs. MARTHA BRADY, of No. 10 Graham-street, Brooklyn, E. D., on the stand, and RULLOFF proceeded to question her as to her knowledge of a woman named HAGGERTY, who, it presently appeared, had annoyed Mrs. BRADY by dissolute conduct in the house, and caused her arrest, whereupon RULLOFF was annoyed and reproved her sharply, as he had just procured the discharge of the woman from the Penitentiary. The object of this testimony was to show malice on the part of the witness who had been sworn for the prosecution against the defendant. After the examination of several other witnesses to the point of the great excitement of BURROUGHS, immediately after the tragedy, with a view to break down his testimony, the Court adjourned, with the understanding that the case would probably be concluded to-morrow.

E. C.

The Defense—Close of the Case and Verdict Expected To-day.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1870.

The defense closed today with a four hours' speech by Hon. CHARLES L. BEALES. In presenting the testimony for the prisoner, no attempt was made to disprove any of the suspicious circumstances alleged against him. The speech of Mr. BEALES was a splendid effort, but not very effective, owing to a lack of facts favorable to the prisoner. Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN will close for the State to-morrow morning, and a verdict during the day is considered certain. The excitement is increasing rather than diminishing.

E. C.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting—Official Reports—Election of Officers.

The New-York Bar Association held its annual meeting last evening, at its rooms, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, President, in the chair. The meeting was largely attended by the members, including a very large proportion of the most eminent members of the profession in the City. The annual report of the Treasurer, ALBON P. MAN, which was presented, showed the following gross results: The general fund, arising from initiation fees and dues of members, amounted to $35,210, which with $132 05, interest received thereon, made $35,342 05. Of this sum there had been paid out $19,379 45, on account of the building occupied by the Association, $7,281 21 for furniture, and other disbursements amounting to $5,596 79, all of which being deducted from the gross receipts, leaves a balance in the treasury to the credit of the general fund, amounting to $3,084 60, in addition to which there are dues owing by members amounting to $340.

The library fund shows subscriptions during the year amounting to $10,824 83, including interest. Out of this there was expended for books $9,733 07, leaving a balance to the credit of this fund, amounting to $1,091 76.

The roll of members during the year has reached 440, to which were added the following gentlemen who were elected last evening: James M. Brady, No. 52 Wall-street; Louis Fellows, No. 152 Broadway; Max Goepp, No. 35 Wall-street; Thomas D. Hall, No. 53 Exchange-place; Walter R. T. Jones, No. 65 Wall-street; Paul F. Fuller, No. 49 Wall-street; A. J. Requier, No. 65 Wall-street; Jos. W. Balestier, No. 35 Pine-street; Thomas Cooper Campbell, No. 54 William-street; Charles H. Smith, No. 243 Broadway.

A letter was read from NELSON J. WATERBURY, accompanying a magnificent gift of books for the library, chiefly relating to the jurisprudence of France, for which the Association tendered the donor a unanimous vote of thanks. It was reported that the library had been well attended during the year, and that the Association generally was in a most prosperous and satisfactory condition. The chief business of the meeting, however, was the election of officers of the Association, and members of the standing committees for the present year. There was no opposition ticket to that reported by the Committee, who announced that, as the Association was still in its infancy, and much remained to be done toward perfecting its organization for usefulness, it was deemed advisable to recommend no change in its officers. The names of those elected for the year 1871 are as follows:

President—William M. Evarts. Vice-Presidents—Samuel J. Tilden, James W. Gerard, John Slosson, Edgar S. Van Winkle, William E. Curtis. Treasurer—Albon P. Man. Corresponding Secretary—William Allen Butler. Recording Secretary—Augustus R. Macdonough. Executive Committee—Henry Nicoll, Augustus F. Smith, William C. Barrett, James Emott, Stephen P. Nash, James C. Carter, John E. Parsons, William G. Choate, Francis C. Barlow, Henry A. Tailer, E. Randolph Robinson, Wheeler H. Peckham, Albert Mathews, Abraham R. Lawrence, John L. Sutherland. Committee on Admissions—Henry A. Cram, Charles F. Southmayd, John E. Burrill, Richard H. Bowne, Hooper C. Van Vorst, John C. Dimmick, John M. Knox, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Clifford A. Hand, Frederick Smyth, James W. Gerard, Jr., Joseph Larocque, George De Forest Lord, Charles M. Da Costa, Edmund Wetmore, Benjamin F. Dunning, Frederick S. Tallmadge, Thomas M. North, Albert Stickney, Edward Mitchell. The business of the meeting having been disposed of, the members present "topped off" with refreshments and pleasant conversation, the whole ending in a cloud of smoke.

Annual Meeting of the Yale Alumni Association.

The Yale Alumni Association met, last evening, in Association Hall, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. In the absence of the President, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Judge PIERREPONT took the Chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted. On motion of Mr. CHARLES TRACY, a Committee of five, consisting of the mover, together with Messrs. ROSS, BETTS, JACKSON and BALL, were appointed to nominate officers for the current year. They retired for a few moments, and then returned to report the following:

President—Wm. M. Evarts; Vice-Presidents—S. F. B. Morse, S. B. Ruggles, Edwards Pierrepont, F. A. P. Barnard, L. B. Woodruff, C. Tracy, W. Adams, D. D., Jos. B. Varnum, Milton Badger, J. Linsly, B. D. Silliman, John Sherwood; Secretary—Luther M. Jones; Treasurer—E. D. Stanton; and an Executive Committee of thirteen.

Mr. PIERREPONT resigned the chair to Mr. TRACY for a few minutes, while he presented resolutions on the death of their late associate, DANIEL LORD, which were adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and an authenticated copy to be sent to the family of the deceased.

A constitution was read and adopted, and in response to an invitation from the Yale alumni of Philadelphia, a delegation consisting of Messrs. TRACY, M. B. FIELDS, and MORSE, was appointed to attend the annual meeting and banquet of the Philadelphians on the 19th inst. The meeting then adjourned.

THE RIGHTS OF MEN.

Lecture by Miss Anna Dickinson at Steinway Hall.

A lecture was delivered by Miss ANNA DICKINSON last evening, at Steinway Hall, on "Men's Rights," before an audience filling about half the auditorium. The stage was occupied by a number of the leading members of the Mercantile Library Association, and the Hall was, as usual, extremely cold and uncomfortable. The lecturer was introduced by the President of the Association, who said that it was now twenty years since the question of woman's rights was advanced by a man, who first spoke in defense of woman; but it is now a woman who speaks in defense of man. I have the pleasure of introducing ANNA DICKINSON. She spoke in substance as follows:

Although I may not be the mouthpiece for man to assert his rights, I claim the authority to do so. You have the right to love and to be loved; you have no right to love a wife if you have not the ability to command love in return. You have no right to have unless you give the full measure of an equivalent. It seems to me that love signifies companionship—some similarity of sentiment. It is not only a pleasant fancy, but something that lasts a lifetime. Love is the essence of God, and as enduring as Himself. A young man is expected to sow his wild oats and then take a wife, as TOM SHERIDAN was advised to do. "Settle down," said a friend, "and take a wife." "With all my heart," says TOM, "whose wife shall I take?" I have nothing at all to say to those whom my remarks do not fit. But the young man is not to marry until he has lived his life, spent the best part of himself, and then set down and be a good man. It is impossible for a man to sit down under the upas-tree and not be defiled, and if such a *roué* marries he will backslide most certainly. Young men nowadays soon tire of living in a hotel, and after sowing their wild oats desire to have a wife and go to a girl and ask her; she consents, and they are married. This is a subject that demands consideration. I suppose that the reason assigned by these young men is that the girl cannot live without you, but they will soon find themselves mistaken as they grow older. Since you have reasons for marrying, you think that the girl has none on her side. The girl marries because she wishes a home and support—because she will have more liberty in her home than she would if she were single. She accepts you because it is the first offer she has had, and she fears it will be the last. She does not want to die an old maid, and therefore she takes the first offer she can get. This is not the view I take of marriage. I want a little vine to cling around me; a little flower to put in my button-hole; something that I can look up to. You say to a poor girl, marry for a home; to a rich girl, marry for an establishment; to an ambitious girl, marry for advancement. But neither of these girls ask the question if she is fitted for the sphere she is about to enter. I have a girl at home, who is my cook, who is far more sensible than nine girls out of ten that I know, because she is content to remain as she is, and has no ambition to advance herself. Society denounces the girl of thirty as an old maid. She is required to marry for an establishment, and if she fails she loses caste. If a girl attempts to do anything for herself she is set down as strong-minded. At watering-places, the woman most sought after is the one who has the longest string of scalps in her girdle. The girl who can show the greatest number of conquests is the most admired. I assert that in these cases of flirtations, man is more wounded than woman. She can gather the broken strings together and gird herself on for new conquests. But a man who has laid at the feet of the woman he loves all his best hopes and finds them shattered, goes to destruction discarding all efforts to reclaim him. A true woman will wait until she finds the man of her choice, and then place her whole heart in his hands, surrendering herself to him. I am only trying to speak for you, but presume that I cannot speak as you would speak for yourself. You ought to let the girl work and make a position for herself, but you do not do it. Eight marriages out of ten are made for convenience, and not for love. Women like to be flattered, but they want flattery laid on delicately; but man will lay down and eat his butter of flattery an inch deep without winking. The unhappiness of married life is appalling, and the records of divorces and crime are perfectly startling. The bottom of the whole difficulty is that men expect love in their homes without bringing anything to the partnership. In many cases the wife is not the companion of the husband as she should be; she is the canary or the Parian vase without soul. You seek sympathy from her, and are grieved at not finding it; therefore you go elsewhere; or you have a woman who is entirely unsuited as a wife; who has no judgment, and therefore is of no aid in your endeavors. If you have not found all the qualities you seek in a wife, make the best of what you have, instead of seeking companionship elsewhere. If you do go elsewhere for a companion, you are guilty. The wife has no such right, for society does not permit it. Men do not give up society when they marry. Americans spend their time in making money, but men owe the best part of themselves to their homes; they waste their energies in business, and come home to be nursed. Instead of slaving himself in this way, it would be very much better that he should take a smaller house and have a pleasant home. But again it is now said that an American home is a children's home. The man wants his wife to be as youthful as when she was a girl; to look elegant and gay. Other men, and the majority of men, think that children have no rights in this world, and when they are permitted in his household they are put out of the way as soon as possible. Men today exact of their wives faith, patience, loyalty and truth, and give nothing in return. Society says you can be as false and impure as you please, but your wife must be as CÆSAR'S wife, and she has no right to demand this test of you. This is what is bringing misery on the community and ruining the happiness of married life. The lecturer cited instances in illustration of her position, and devoted considerable time to a caustic review of the McFarland case, denouncing judges, lawyers, jurors and the Press as venal and corrupt. The verdict of that jury, she said, was the decree that man had absolute property in woman; it was the Fugitive Slave law acted over again.

The lecturer spoke for about two hours, and was listened to with attention, her remarks being occasionally interrupted by applause, mingled with some hisses.

Career of a Dying Burglar—Operations of John Irving.

JOHN IRVING, who was shot in Brooklyn a few days ago while in the act of committing a burglary, and who is now believed by his medical attendants to be in a dying condition, is known among the Police of this City as an old offender. He was arrested in 1859 by Officers KING and LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, and was subsequently indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to State Prison for ten years by the late City Judge RUSSELL, at the Court of General Sessions. After serving nearly eight years, he was released, since which time, it is believed by the Police, he has pursued a life of crime of the most daring and desperate character. About the middle of last June he was arrested by a Tenth Ward policeman on suspicion of committing a burglary at the corner of the Bowery and Delancey-street, and taken to Police Head-quarters. After being held there for several days for some unexplained reason, he was remanded to Essex Market Police Court and discharged by the Magistrate. On June 30, IRVING and CHARLES CARR were arrested as they were coming from No. 37 Garden-street, Hoboken, on suspicion of having committed a burglary at Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard-street, stealing about $5,000 worth of laces, the property of LINDEN, KINGSLEY & Co. CARR was identified, and sufficient evidence was produced to convict him. He is now serving a five-years' term. IRVING could not be identified by any one as being concerned in that burglary. Additional evidence came to light at the time, however, in connection with the burglary at the corner of Bowery and Delancey-street. The owners of the place were sent for by a Police Captain, and the prisoners, IRVING and CARR, were put among a crowd of other persons, but were almost immediately recognized as the two men who bought the furniture, paid for it, and carried it to a room in the house at No. 3 Delancey-street, from which room they had made an entrance through a brick wall to the vault containing the safe at the pawnbroker's shop on the corner.

After being identified, IRVING exhibited considerable nervousness, and asked to be taken to Police Head-quarters. His request was denied, and he then earnestly asked that a certain prominent Police official might be sent for, saying that he was his (IRVING'S) "friend," and that he would come if he knew that he was under arrest. This request was also refused.

The next day IRVING was taken to the Police Court, and, after an examination, was held for trial in default of $5,000 bail by Justice HOGAN. IRVING was not held in prison many days before one LEVI, a second-hand dealer in Baxter-street, was applied to by a third party to go bail for the accused. The application could not be refused, as LEVI, knowing from whom the request emanated, did not dare to decline. IRVING was accordingly liberated, LEVI becoming his bondsman. IRVING was indicted, and his case was called for him to plead to the indictment, but he failed to put in an appearance, and not until the 10th of October last was the bail declared forfeited. It is said that the prisoner was never produced by the surety for trial, and that no money was received on the bond.

CARELESS BLASTING.

Terrific Bombardment in Third-Avenue—Large Pieces of Rock Thrown Into Dwelling-Houses—Narrow Escapes.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a gang of workmen employed in blasting the rocks on the raised lots in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, prepared a huge blast for the purpose of dislodging a mass of rock which impeded their work. When the charge was ignited the explosion was a terrific one, sending an immense cloud of fragments flying in every direction, causing considerable damage to the surrounding buildings. A large piece of the shattered rock, weighing over twenty pounds, fell on the house occupied by PATRICK BARRETT as a liquor-store and dwelling, a few yards from the scene of the blast, and went crashing through the roof of an extension, and finally lodged on a bed in which was calmly sleeping a little child, who fortunately escaped injury. Another large rock descended into the liquor-store, where it burst a barrel of ale, shattered a large looking-glass, smashed several bottles of wine, and sent the shattered glass into the hall-way. A third fragment of the rock entered the hall-way of the adjoining building, but did no material damage, except breaking the ceiling. A brick house, occupied by JOHN CHENY, on the opposite side of the street, was also damaged by the blast, as several pieces of rock struck its front, smashing the door, windows and projections. The new four-story brick building on the southwest corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street was likewise much shaken by the force of the explosion, and eight or nine chimneys were thrown down. The foreman, ROBERT CREMMINS, who had charge of the work, was arrested by the Twenty-third Precinct Police, on a charge of reckless blasting, and he was locked up to save him from maltreatment by the excited citizens, who were naturally much excited over the event, and loud in their denunciations against the foreman, who had so recklessly imperiled their lives and property.

Want of Water in Jersey City—One Hundred Special Fire Patrolmen Sworn in.

The water, or rather want of water, ordeal through which the people of Jersey City and Hoboken are passing causes increasing pecuniary loss to manufacturers and their employes, and much discomfort and inconvenience to the entire people. At a meeting of the Mayor, Chief of Police, President of the Board of Aldermen and the Fire Commissioners, it was agreed to swear in 100 young men as a special fire patrol, to be assigned beats in various parts of the City and to go on duty at 5 P. M., and be visited by the roundsmen like the regular Police force. Their sole duty is to guard against the occurrence of a fire. The new stand pipe has been finished and removed to Belleville, and will be placed in position this week—the Mayor thinks by to-morrow. It weighs twenty tons, and is 120 feet long and six feet in diameter. It will have to be raised forty feet from the ground in one entire piece and placed on its foundation in a perpendicular position.

Preparing for the Fenian Prisoners.

About 100 representatives of the working classes of Irishmen met last evening at the Hibernia Hall, Prince-street, for the purpose of making arrangements to take part in the ovation to be given to the Fenian prisoners on their arrival here next week.

Mr. THOMAS KERRIGAN occupied the chair. A Mr. MCARDLE objected to taking any action, as due notice was not given to all the Irish societies, and he frequently interrupted the proceedings by objections. After a good deal of discussion, the motion was carried to adjourn to Friday evening next.

After the motion was carried, the Secretary read a series of resolutions which he had prepared. A member moved that as the resolutions contained a great number of big words of the meaning of which they were not acquainted, they should adjourn to Friday, and each come prepared with a Webster's Dictionary. [Roars of laughter.] The meeting finally adjourned to Friday next.

Destruction of a Roman Catholic Church by Fire.

At 8½ o'clock last night flames were discovered in the basement of the large wooden edifice known as the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. The building was 140 feet deep, with a transept ninety feet long, and, being old, gave abundant scope to the fire, which spread with such rapidity as to preclude any hope of saving the edifice when the firemen arrived on the ground, though a second alarm was sounded. The entire building and contents was destroyed, causing a loss of $40,000, the organ being valued at $25,000. The loss is almost a total one, as there is only an insurance of $9,000 in the Continental. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been an overheated furnace.

The Wilson-Maillard Tragedy in Williamsburg.

The inquest on the body of GEORGE WILSON, who was shot on Sunday morning last by SILVIE MAILLARD, Frenchman, began last evening. JOHN BENSON, who was in company with WILSON when shot, was the only witness examined. Nothing new was elicited.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Education will organize today and re-elect the incumbent officers, namely: President, Bernard Smyth; Trustees, Timothy Brennan, S. A. Lewis, W. E. Duryea, W. Wood, J. H. Sherwood, N. Sands, M. Gross, L. Ingersoll, I. Bell, F. N. Palmer, N. Jarvis, Jr.; Clerk, L. D. Kiernan. The awards for supplying the Board with stationery, books and other necessaries, are to be announced. The expenditures for the coming year have been reduced about $750,000. At this session of the Legislature a bill is to be introduced providing for the completion of the Female Normal School building.

At a primary of the German Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, (Twenty-second Ward,) held at the wigwam in Forty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, last evening, the following ticket was elected without opposition: President, Charles A. Flammer; Vice-Presidents, John Wachter, Joseph Kohn; Secretaries, Jacob Godde, Theodor Steltz; Treasurer, Jacob Bauer. Delegates to the German Republican Central Committee—Sigismund Kaufmann, Charles A. Flammer, Henry Helmrich, Theodor Steltz, Wm. Noah Loew.

The German Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District, at their meeting held Monday night at the corner of Greenwich-avenue and Thirteenth-street, elected the following officers: President, Geo. Reininger; Vice-President, Christ. Jacob; Recording Secretary, Carl Wirth; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Wilhelm; Treasurer, Wm. Merten; Delegates to the German Republican Central Committee, Sigismund Kaufmann, George Reininger, Christ. Jacob, Carl Wirth, Christ. Glimm.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday J. J. HAMILTON was charged with stealing a watch, but was not identified and the jury acquitted him. JOHN P. NEWCOMB and PATRICK MALONEY pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced to the State Prison for two years each. WILLIAM BROWN was charged with larceny from the person, but the complainant failing to identify him, he was discharged. The trial of VALENTINE RIECKEL for murder, was postponed until today, to which time the Court adjourned.

LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, the murderer, is now in an improving condition, owing to the earnest exertions of Dr. WILLIAM NEALIS, the Tombs physician. He is slowly recovering strength, and may yet be able to stand erect. He appears to be conscious of the events transpiring around him, and does not betray as many traits of insanity as a few days ago. The culprit is in no immediate danger of the scaffold, as there is a stay of proceedings in his case until April next. In all probability SULLIVAN will be all right in a few weeks.

JACOB DETAMPEL'S furniture repairing shop, in the basement of the four-story tenement No. 390 Seventh-avenue, was damaged by fire early yesterday morning, causing damage to the amount of $200. When the fire was discovered, DETAMPEL was found lying on the floor drunk. He was rescued with difficulty. Tenants on the upper floors were much alarmed, but were all gotten out in safety. The building is owned by GOTTLIEB GLACK, and was damaged to the extent of $300.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York held their annual meeting last evening in the Directors' room of the Apprentices' Library, No. 472 Broadway. The reports of the Treasurer, Secretary and Librarian were presented, and the following ticket for 1871 was elected: President, George J. Byrd; First Vice-President, James J. Burnet; Second Vice-President, Henry Wilson; Treasurer, Daniel D. Wright; Secretary, Wm. Van Norden; Collector, Frederick W. Williams.

An official and thorough inspection of the Academy of Music, under the direction of the Building Department, was made on Monday, as previously announced would be the case in the TIMES of Sunday. The report of the investigation was presented to Superintendent MACGREGOR, yesterday, and in it the Inspectors state that no deflections of the beams in any direction were discovered, that the foundations were undisturbed, and that the building, in all respects, is strong and safe.

It is reported that the New-York Club, formerly located on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, and a portion of which association now occupy the rooms vacated by the City Club, No. 31 Union-square, will soon be reorganized. It is in contemplation to lease a house on Fifth-avenue, which will be occupied by the Club on or about May 1.]

The Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment have appointed Col. JAS. CAVANAGH, Capt. DANIEL R. LYDDY and Lieut. SULLIVAN a committee to take charge of the arrangements on behalf of their regiment for the reception of the released Irish prisoners.

An incendiary fire was discovered, yesterday, in the unoccupied frame building, No. 442 West Twenty seventh-street, and was extinguished after causing slight damage.

MICHAEL MCMAHON, aged 34, of No. 498 Pearl-street, who had been committed on Friday by Justice DOWLING, for abandoning his wife, died in the Tombs yesterday from the effects of delirium tremens.

The Board of Police, yesterday, transferred Sergt. WILLIAM SCHULTZ from the First to the Twenty-first Precinct, and Sergt. EDWARD TYNAN from the Twenty-first to the First.

WM. E. BRIL, the driver of the wagon advertising the *Biter Bit* pamphlet, who is under arrest for circulating an alleged libel on CHARLES A. DANA, was, yesterday, admitted to bail by Justice HOGAN in the sum of $500. An examination in the case will be held today.

BROOKLYN.

The Association for the Improvement of the Poor held a regular monthly meeting last night, at their rooms on Joralemon-street. By the Secretary's report it appeared that, during the past month, there were 369 families assisted with clothing, food, coal and other necessaries.

One of the largest temperance demonstrations of the season was made last evening in Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church (Dr. CUYLER'S.) HENRY WARD BEECHER, P. T. BARNUM, EDWARD CARSWELL, Rev. Dr. NEWELL, and the pastor of the church all made eloquent addresses. The Young People's Association of the church furnished some excellent music. The meeting was gotten up in a great measure to do honor to Dr. CUYLER, whose birthday it was.

Miss JULIA COLEMAN, of Brooklyn, will deliver her able and instructive lecture, entitled "Alcohol our Enemy," in the Presbyterian Church, Noble-street, Greenpoint, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, under the auspices of Golden Circle Lodge, No. 104, Independent Order of Good Templars. Miss COLEMAN thoroughly understands her subject, and Golden Circle Lodge extends a cordial invitation to everybody to be present at this, their first public meeting.

JAMES RYAN, a laborer, who was severely injured by the falling of an old building, at the corner of North First and Fourth streets, last April, brought action against his employer, JAMES C. BALDWIN, to recover $2,000 for the injuries then sustained, on the ground that he was to blame for sending him to work in an unsafe place. The case is still on.

Coroner JONES commenced an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on the body of MARY ANN WALSH, of No. 450 Kent-avenue, who died on Monday night from alleged ill treatment by her husband. The testimony taken showed clearly enough that the conduct of her husband had been of a most censurable character. The investigation will be continued this afternoon.

The Young Men's Christian Association gave another of their pleasant monthly entertainments, last night, to a large number of friends. AUGUSTUS WATERS added much to the pleasure of the evening by his excellent elocutionary efforts, and Mr. D. C. VAN COTT read an able paper upon the Prussians and the Prussian War.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—First Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson, Boatswain John Burrows, and Sail-maker George W. Giet, have been ordered to the *Ticonderoga* on the 25th inst.; Sail-maker D. C. Brayton, to equipment duty at the New-York Navy-yard; Commander O. C. Badger has been detached from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the command of the *Ticonderoga* on the 25th inst.; Midshipmen W. G. Bulkley, Samuel P. Comley, and Sidney H. May, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga* on the 25th inst.; Chief Engineer O. H. Lackey, from the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*; Assistant Surgeon Adam Mackie, and Carpenter Warren Bernard, from the receiving-ship at New-York, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*; Surgeon E. S. Matthews, from the naval rendezvous at Boston, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*; Lieut. R. C. Hooker, from the *Ashuelot*, and placed on waiting orders; Ensign T. A. Howes, from the Pacific Fleet, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Lieut. Samuel H. Bodfish, of the Sixth Cavalry, has resigned; Col. T. T. S. Laidley is assigned to the command of the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money and the account. American Securities quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 89⅝; 1865, 89⅛; 1867, 88⅞; Ten-forties, 87⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—11½ A. M.—COTTON opened quiet and steady; prices are unchanged. The quotations at 1½ P. M. were: Middling Upland, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer; the receipts of Wheat for the three days last past are 15,000 quarters, of which 12,500 quarters are American. PROVISIONS—Lard, 57s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 10—11½ A. M.—Common RESIN, 6s. 3d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10.—United States 5-20s, 94⅞@95.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—GRAIN is generally dull, but firm. WHEAT is nominal. CORN, 65c. for new, in store. OATS, 54c. for Western. RYE, 90c. BARLEY, 75c.@95c., according to quality. SEEDS quiet. PORK quiet; $20 for heavy Mess. LARD quiet at 12c.@13c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal. FLOUR steady and quiet. CATTLE—But little business done this morning; buyers last week lost money, and hesitate to take hold; receipts light, being 142 car-loads against 221 same day of last week; market lower ¼c.; only transactions 44 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,439 lbs., at $7; 43 do., 1,472 lbs., at $6 87½; 19 Canadas, 1,315 lbs., at $5 75. SHEEP—Market not fairly opened; holders firm; sales 80 Michigan, averaging 98 lbs., at $4 75; 90 do., 80 lbs., at $4 50. HOGS active and higher ¼c.; considerable passing through to the East in first hands; all offered here sold as follows: 87 head, averaging 241 lbs., at $6 62½; 118 do., 228 lbs., at $6 75; 28 do., 199 lbs., at $6 70; 263 do., 217 lbs., at $6 65; 233 do., 198 lbs., at $6 65; 215 do., 248 lbs., at $6 80; and 184 do., 274 lbs., at $6 65.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—COTTON very firm; holders asking higher rates; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 150 bales; gross receipts, 735 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 13,770 bales. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 37½; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT firm; stock scarce; Choice White, $1 75@$1 85; fair to prime, $1 45@$1 60; prime to choice Red, $1 70@$1 80; fair to good, $1 40@$1 60; Common, $1 30@$1 35; Ohio and Indiana, $1 45@$1 55; Pennsylvania, $1 45@$1 50. CORN—White, no receipts; nominally at 80c.@82c.; Yellow firm at 80c. OATS active at 36c.@37c. RYE quiet at 85c.@95c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 90c.@91c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—COTTON firm at 13½c.@14c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT, firm; No. 2 Spring Chicago $1 12½; No. 2 Red Winter $1 30. CORN declining; sales at 40c.@42c. for mixed across the river, 46c. this side. OATS quiet at 38c.@40½c. BARLEY dull, but prices advanced ½c.; sales No. 2 at 75c. RYE advancing; sales at 80c.@85c. HIGHWINES unsettled. TOBACCO dull. HEMP and BAGGING nothing doing. PROVISIONS firm; PORK $20 50. Bulk Shoulders 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib 9¾c.; Clear Sides 10½c. BACON—Shoulders 9c.; Clear Rib 11½c.; Clear Sides 12c. Sales 50,000 lbs. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, seller February, at 11½c.; 50,000 lbs. Clear Sides at 12c. LARD quiet at 11c.@11½c. HOGS higher; $6 25@$6 75. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 5,500 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—FLOUR steady and unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for double extra. WHEAT unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40. CORN held at 79c. for Mixed Western. OATS, 57c. for Western. BARLEY nominally 90c.@98c. for fair to choice Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES dull. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c. Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ₱ ton.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 12½@$1 12¾; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN firm and higher at 43¾c., cash; 45½c., seller March; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS firm and quiet; No. 2, 39¾c. RYE firm at 73½c.@75c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull. HIGHWINES steady at 85c.@85½c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS firm and active. Mess PORK, $19. LARD 11½c. Dressed HOGS steady at $7 10@$7 20. Live HOGS active at $6@$6 40. CATTLE quiet at $3 50@$4. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—TOBACCO—Sales 31 hhds. trash to good Lugs at $4 70@$6 35; low to medium Leaf, $7@$10. BAGGING quiet at 25c.@28c. COTTON steady at 13¾c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN very quiet. HOGS steady at $6@$6 25. PROVISIONS very firm. Mess PORK, $20 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear-rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c.; Bulk Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear-rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c. LARD, 12c. WHISKY quiet at 87.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—FLOUR and GRAIN—But little doing. COTTON firmer at 14c.@14½c. WHISKY dull at 86c. PROVISIONS unsettled and difficult to quote; holders firm and in speculative demand; small sales. Mess PORK, $19 75. LARD—Kettle held at 11½c. Bulk MEATS held at 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 9¾c.@10¼c. for Sides. Live HOGS active and higher at $6 80@$7. Dressed HOGS dull at $8; receipts, 3,500 head.

TOLEDO, Jan. 10.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT advancing, with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 31. CORN in light demand; holders firm; low Mixed and Michigan, 50c. OATS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Nothing of importance transpired in the Grain market; there was some milling inquiry for WHEAT, and for car-loads were under negotiation at the close of our report. RYE and CORN—Limited sales at steady prices. BARLEY neglected. OATS dull.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT active, and advanced ¼c.; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 11½; No. 1 do., $1 14. OATS heavy at 43c. for No. 2. CORN dull. RYE firm at 72c. for No. 1. BARLEY—78c. for Spring No. 2. Mess PORK more active at $18 62½. Dressed HOGS, 12½c. higher; closes at $7 12½. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—COTTON steady; held at 14¼c.@14½c.; receipts, 2,312 bales; shipments, 2,115 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN declining; sales at 58c. OATS heavy at 51c.@52c. LARD quiet at 12c.@13½c. PORK nominal. Bulk MEATS advancing; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 10c.@11c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—COTTON active and firm; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; net receipts, 4,321 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,137 bales; to the Continent, 1,370 bales; coastwise, 1,230 bales; sales, 2,800 bales; stock, 85,536 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 5,227 bales; gross receipts, 5,998 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,569 bales; sales, 10,800 bales; stock, 223,002 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—Spirits TURPENTINE dull. Strained RESIN unchanged. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $1 80@$3. TAR firmer at $1 55. COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 29; No. 2 Red held at $1 24. CORN firmer; held at 58c. for new shelled. OATS steady at 48c. PETROLEUM—Crude weak at $4 30; Refined firm at 22c.

MOBILE, Jan. 10.—COTTON strong; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 2,395 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,960 bales; coastwise, 1,822 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 54,001 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,436 bales; exports, coastwise, 155 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 57,769 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 10.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,443 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,150 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,047 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 50 bales; gross, 245 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—COTTON firmer and more active; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales, 880 bales; receipts, 925 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 2,428 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 36,463 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 10.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 119 bales; stock, 2,232 bales.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—WHEAT firm; No. 1 at $1 25. HOGS firm at $7 20.

[Advertisement.]

SALESMEN, TO SUCCEED, SHOULD SELECT the line of trade to which nature has adapted them. PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, as given at No. 389 Broadway, will point the right man to the right place.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Wisconsin	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Algeria	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Calabria	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Jan. 14	New-York	Glasgow
Rhein	Jan. 14	New-York	Bremen
City of Washington	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
FOR HAVANA.			
Missouri	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana
Rapidan	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 6½ A. M.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Calabria*, at 8 A. M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 10.—*In steam-ship City of Limerick, for Liverpool.*—Miss Alice Calkin, Mrs. Patrick, Lieut. Fanshawe, E. S. Creary, Capt. N. Mosher, Alfred Lewis, Geo. Sanderson, James Simmons, wife and two children.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from San Francisco.—K. B. Lane, Dr. G. W. Zimmermann, Capt. Fuller, Lee Johnson, Mrs. Lawrence and child, Mrs. Marks, Miss Samish, Miss Nellie McGloin, Wm. Buckland, Capt. Shankland and wife, F. A. Grote, John Welch, J. A. Wyand, James Blenn, Mrs. Mary Peters, Miss Mary Bogue, David Sause, wife and infant, A. H. Hurlbut, J. D. Reineck and wife, M. Spiero, C. B. Potter, Jacob P. Leese and wife. From Aspinwall—Mrs. Farnsworth and child, Mrs. H. McCord, Nelson Butler, James Allen, Capt. Lewis, W. J. Valentine, C. Hill, T. J. Colmer, J. Varnum, J. F. Reeves and son, J. A. Game, Capt. Pike and wife, L. F. Ossa, N. J. Narvago, Capt. Jno. Hawson, F. Pauago, Mrs. J. Brooks, G. Malcolm, D. Narvago, Dr. A. Leck, F. de Panhur, Dr. Watson, Capt. Lewis, E. Wetzler, H. Otto, G. B. Richardson, Mr. Lormuller, wife and child, Mrs. Morrell, A. Morrell, Jr., F. Burgons, wife and 4 children, E. Sherwood, T. Kelly, A. Parker, H. Elwell, J. Goley, R. Hunter, L. Orico, J. L. Preston, Mr. Whipple, J. Wylbur, L. P. Feni, A. Villers, E. Neupuser, E. S. Isaacs, Jno. R. Dillon, and 96 in the steerage.

JAN. 10.—*In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.*—Wm. Meyer, Wm. Goldmann, G. Riesendrash, G. B. Altmayer, Julius Foesventhal, Julius Knoop and wife, John G. Graff, John Lang and wife, A. Oetlinger, Jquatz Kauffman, Florentine Fromner, Wm. Weber, Pauline Weber, Frans Sehl, Anna Sehl, Charles Sallade.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets......4:53 | Moon rises..9:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:49 | Gov. Island.11:38 | Hell Gate...3:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Wisconsin, Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Geraldine Paget, (Br.,) Duke, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Nancy M., (Br.,) Mosher, Rotterdam, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Carmel, (Br.,) Patten, Cork for orders, via Charleston, James W. Elwell & Co.; Anna, (Nor.,) Wingaard, Cadiz, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Florence, Hall, Zanzibar and a market, Arnold, Howes & Co.; Peony, (Br.,) Young, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Augusta, (Sw.,) Norgrave, Hamburg, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Pike, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Nellie Ware, Ware, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons.

Schrs. Ann Wheaton, (Br.,) Priddle, Pernambuco, George F. Bulley; Naonta, Brown, Port au Prince, Miller & Houghton; Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wm. Gray, Clark, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.; J. C. Thompson, Glover, Musquash Inlet, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. E. Elmer, Corson, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers, to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; Jan. 7, lat. 30, lon. 74 32, passed schr. Traveler, bound South; on outward passage Dec. 22, lat. 32 53, lon. 73 59, spoke bark Hattie G. Hall, from Boston for Charleston.

Steam-ship Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen Dec. 26, with mdse. and 96 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced adverse winds and stormy weather with rough sea during the entire passage. Dec. 27, lat. 38 44 N., lon. 0.54 E., passed the wreck of the brig Otto, (of Christiania.)

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Brig Myrtle, Graham, of and from St. Johns, N. F., 21 ds., with herrings, &c., to R. P. Currie—vessel to master. Had strong W. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr Promenader, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Cornwallis, N. S., 22 ds., with 4,495 bushels potatoes to Henry M. Duryea—vessel to master.

Schr. Pampero, (Br.,) Holder, St. John, N. B., 20 ds., with Lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Northern Light, Plummer, Machias 20 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. M. E. Higgins, Rich, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, Anderson, Camden, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Clara Jane, McAlmon, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Quoddy, Fanning, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr Lucy Ames, Carroll, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Levering, Rockland, with lime for Port Morris.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Lanesville.

Schr. Arctic, Woodman, Newport.

Schr. Charles S. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Sibyl, Turner, Boston, for Port Royal.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Limerick, for Liverpool, via Halifax; Leo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Arr. steamers Siberia, Liverpool; George Appold, Baltimore; brig Ariel, Demarara, via Halifax.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 10.—Arr. steamers Corinna, from New-York; Champion, from New-York; Virginia, from Philadelphia; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; ship Island Home, from ——, Holland; schr. Grace B. West, from New-York.

Sld. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schrs. L. T. Davis, for Satilla, Ga.; E. J. Palmer, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 8.—Arr. barks Chineserin, for Boston; Samuel E. Spring, New-York, Portland; brig George Burnham, Baltimore, Portland; schrs. L. T. Knight, Providence, Rockport, Me.; R. Leach, Rockland, N. Y.

In port, the above arrivals and bark Ocean Eagle; brigs Josephine, Mary Le Blanc, (Br.,) and P. Blake, (Br.)

Monday, 9th, A. M., no arrivals.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 10.—Arr. schr. S. B. Howes, leaking. She experienced a heavy gale on the night of the 21st, sprung bowsprit and started deck load. Philip Spriggs was washed overboard.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 10.—Arr. steamships San Salvador, from New-York, and Wyoming, from Philadelphia; ship Lady Russell, from Liverpool.

Cld. steamship Virgo, for New-York; ships Peruvian, Northampton and Charlotte, for Liverpool; schrs. Trade Wind, for Matanzas, and D. F. Keeling, for Baltimore, and brig Pierce Hinkley, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—Arr. steamers Elbid, from New-York; Rebecca Clyde, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Baltimore, Griffin, Elizabethport, for Boston, with coal, before reported ashore on Sunken Marsh, Nov. 22, was got off by Wrecker Hallett and the aid of steam-tug May Queen, and towed to New-York yesterday (10th) for repairs.

Spoken.

Jan. 8, by steam-ship Donau, in lat 42 1 N., lon. [illegible], spoke bark Hipparchus, (Br.,) from London, for Providence.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 9.—The steam-ship Palmyra, Capt. Browne, from New-York Dec. 29 for Liverpool, touched here at 4 P. M. today and proceeded.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 10.—Steamer Peruvian, from Portland, arrived today.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The steamer Ottawa, from Baltimore, arrived out today.

Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Alice, from Barcelona for Matanzas, which was ashore at Gibraltar, has been floated, but will be obliged to dischg. her cargo.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT $6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS 600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES.... 6,900,000
TOTAL $14,000,000
EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is $214,555 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:

SPRINGFIELD
WORCESTER
BOSTON
PUTNAM
HARTFORD
WILLIMANTIC
PROVIDENCE
MIDDLETOWN
NEW HAVEN
NEW LONDON

THE
NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is more than three-quarters built, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

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